The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4696. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c.,* &c.

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat,* &c.

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *uttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers*, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—An almost desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK,
Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—*Gents:* For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts, and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. Those only who have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles, and am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily; and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly, MARY COLGAN.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, and for sale by druggists everywhere.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Mail.

An English View of the Political Situation in America.

The Alliance of the United States and Russia.

The Relations Between the Two Countries Not a Menace to Europe.

Count Bismarck and Louis Napoleon at Biarritz.

How the French Emperor Contrived to Outwit Himself.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 96,000 bales. The sales to-day have been 18,000 bales. Middling Uplands have advanced to 15d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 12.

The market for provisions is easier.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 12.

The money market is slightly easier. Consols for money close at 89¼.

American Securities.

The following are the closing prices for American Securities:

U. S. Five-Twenties	71¼
Illinois Central Shares	78⅛
Erie R. R. Shares	48⅛

BY STEAMSHIP.

The mail by the steamship *Asia* reached this City at a late hour last night.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Policy of President Johnson from an English Point of View.

From the London Times, Sept. 28.

Two years ago, when the American civil war, though nearing its end, was still raging with undiminished fury, the majority of the Northern people raised to the second place in the Union a man who was universally looked upon as the incarnation of the fiercest patriotic spirit. The Federal cause and no more single-minded advocate, no more active and resolute champion, than ANDREW JOHNSON. In Tennessee, and the South generally, his name was a terror. He had almost by his unaided energy battled with and overthrown the Secessionists of his own State, and when placed in power he showed that there was little he would not do and dare to insure the supremacy of the Federal authority. His devotion to the Union was the more conspicuous since he by no means belonged to the party whose success had caused or hastened the war. He was a Southerner, he had been a Democrat and a pro-slavery man, so far, at least, as to demand that each State should maintain its own institutions unmolested by the assaults of Northern philanthropy. But when the *hour of danger came all trace of the party politician vanished.* He made up his mind that the *one great duty of a man in power was to preserve the Union, and to support by all possible means those who were legally at the head of it.* His opponents said at the time that he cared not whether those means were fair or foul. Certain it is that by his energy the *Federal authority was maintained at a most important point during the very crisis of the war.* When the nation had to choose its rulers in 1864, the dominant party could find no man who more thoroughly represented their unconquerable resolution than Mr. JOHNSON. He was nominated for the post of Vice-President amid the general applause of the zealots of the Republican Party, and his success was taken as a remarkable proof of Northern determination. It may be that if those who proposed and elected him had known that he was so soon to take the highest office in the State they would have hesitated before they chose one in whose character energy approaching almost to violence was the principal feature. But when the assassin's weapon deprived the Republic of its late chief, and it was known that ANDREW JOHNSON was President of the United States, there was, perhaps, not one among those millions who anticipated the policy which has since revealed itself. On the contrary, a thrill of anxiety passed through the moderate men of the victorious party—those whose opinions were represented by Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD. When one of these lay dead, and it was thought scarcely possible that the other should survive, men feared to see the high-handed Governor of Tennessee invested with a power almost supreme. Only the fiercest advocates of punishment and confiscation for the prostrate South were inclined to rejoice that the genial LINCOLN had found a stern and relentless successor.

This is the man against whom the tide of Northern opinion is every day setting stronger and stronger. President JOHNSON is no longer railed against in the South, but the Republicans of New-England and the West have hardly any terms harsh enough to express their detestation of him. Three-fourths of the men whose suffrages gave him his present position are now his bitter opponents. On the other hand, he is, or rather was till a few weeks ago, the hope of those whose rebellion he had denounced and so boldly striven against. *Yet there is no reason to suppose that the President has changed his creed, nor is he one to allow the possession of office to modify his conduct.* To an attentive observer he is the same ANDREW JOHNSON who carried matters with so high a hand against the rebels, and if these were to rise again he would show himself as unsparing as ever. The truth seems to be that he belongs to a party which has a settled doctrine with regard to the rights of American States and citizens, and that he maintains that doctrine without regard to the circumstances of the time or the changes of public opinion. This doctrine is "the Constitution as it was"—the theory that though a State has no right to leave the Union, and may be coerced if it attempts to do so, *yet there is no Federal authority, not even in Congress itself, to interfere with the internal affairs of any State, and that when a State acknowledges the Federal Government it is entitled to all its former rights.* But it ought to be evident to any American statesman, as it is to observant foreigners, that one of the chief results of the past war is the great increase of the power of Congress and a general modification of the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government. Before the war the most remarkable feature of the American polity was the weakness of the central authority. The Constitution is unchanged in the letter, but its spirit and practice are no longer the same. Amid the convulsions of four years a controlling force was necessary for the safety of the Republic, and Congress assumed a power which is not likely again to be seriously disputed. The Union precisely as it was can hardly exist again. In all important matters Congress will be practically almost as supreme as the British Parliament. North and South, the Atlantic States and the West, will probably have in turn to bow to the colossal authority derived from the entire Union. At present it is the turn of the South; and whatever may be the letter of the Constitution, or the glosses which lawyers may put upon it, it is certain that Congress must in the end have its own way.

If, then, the forthcoming elections result in the defeat of the Presidential policy, it will be useless for the Chief-Magistrate and his advisers to persevere further in opposing what is manifestly the will of the majority of Americans. President JOHNSON has endeavored, not unsuccessfully, to shield the conquered States from the vengeance of the Northern zealots. *If harmony and something like good will be restored between the two sections during the present generation, it will be largely of his doing.* He has, indeed, probably only carried out the policy which Mr. LINCOLN foreshadowed in his last speeches, and it is likely that if the late President had lived *he would have been opposed with a good deal of the pertinacity which is now directed against Mr. Johnson.* The three men to whom the preservation of the Union is chiefly due—Mr. SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT—are supporters of the President's policy, which also commends itself to a large minority of the people, comprising most of the men practised in political affairs. But the President may now fairly rest content with what he has achieved. He has prevented proscription and spoliation, and given the Southern people security under the protection of the Central Government. But the constitutional changes which the North insists upon *it will be useless to oppose any longer.* The question of their legality may employ the speculative lawyer; but the practical statesman must yield to facts, *and accept that as legal which is imposed by irresistible force.* The present situation of affairs is that the President, yielding to the natural excitability of his character, has made a series of imprudent and useless harangues, which have only incited his antagonists to fresh exertions, and diminished the chances of Conservative victory. Both sides have fought with all the spirit of American politicians, and the skill and craftiness displayed by the leaders leave nothing to be desired. But the victory will, it is said, certainly fall to the Republicans. The elections in the States of Maine and Vermont are taken as indicating the opinions of the mass of the people, and President JOHNSON will hardly be supported by a third of either House in the ensuing Congress. In these circumstances, the Government may well endeavor to induce the Southern States to compromise matters by accepting the terms offered to them. These States, of course, dread the diminution of power which they will suffer if only their white population be counted, while at the same time theye are unwilling to purchase their full Congressional representation at the price of negro suffrage. But they will at length have to make their choice, and even a reduced representation is better than no representation at all. When the animosities of the war have somewhat passed away, and the feelings with which the negroes are regarded are somewhat softened, the Southerners will, it is to be hoped, confer the franchise on black men under proper regulations. Until then the States must be content with being represented according to their white population alone. Even this, indeed, would give them spokesmen at Washington to uphold their cause—an advantage which they now do not possess.

The Confederate Cotton Loan.

The following appears in the London *Daily News* of Sept. 28:

The attention of the Committee appointed to watch over the interests of the holders of the above loan has been drawn to the following paragraph which appeared in your leading article of yesterday's impression:

"For some time past the supporters of Mr. JOHNSON's policy have been assuring the public that a great change was taking place in popular feeling and opinion in the Northern States. On this side of the water the same tone has been taken, and it has been so confidently assumed that a change had come over the minds of the people of the North that even the disappointed holders of worthless Confederate bonds have flattered theselves that some little value even yet belonged to the rebel promises to pay."

On the part of the Committee I beg leave to say that they have the greatest confidence in the rebel promises to pay, provided they were permitted to do so, and they base their confidence, not only on the information they receive from the South, but likewise on the testimony given by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE before the Reconstruction Committee appointed by Congress. Gen. LEE was asked the following questions:

Q.—What is the feeling of that portion of the people of Virginia in regard to the payment of the so-called Confederate debt?

A.—I believe, so far as my opinion goes—I have no facts to go upon, but merely base my opinion on the knowledge I have of the people—that they would be willing to pay the Confederate debt.

Q.—You think they would?

A.—I think they would if they had the power and ability to do it. I have never heard any one in the State with whom I have conversed speak of repudiating any debt.

I trust, Sir, your sense of justice and fair play will induce you to publish this testimony.

I may further add that no such political blunder was ever committed by any statesmen who had the restoration of the Union at heart as compelling the South to repudiate their debt, and especially this paltry foreign debt of £2,400,000 for which cotton was hypothecated. The result has been to retard the return of prosperity to the South and to annihilate their credit in Europe. They required and still require money for the cultivation of their estates, to enable them to grow more cotton, tobacco, sugar, and repair their railways; they offered any terms, but that fatal word repudiation, although forced on them, has been the stumbling block to their obtaining a shilling.

The Committee believe that this fatal word, so far as the cotton loan is concerned, is destined shortly to be blotted out, and then the money markets of Europe will be again open for the promotion of Southern enterprise, and a renewed era of prosperity will dawn. On behalf of the Committee,

WM. MORGAN.

No. 32 NICHOLAS-LANE, Sept. 27.

On this the *News* remarks: "We do not gather the purpose of Mr. MORGAN's letter. We have never thought it worth while to inquire whether the Southern States would pay the interest on their war debt if allowed. At the North it seems to be thought that they would, or so much care would not be taken to prevent them. If the Northern statesmen had permitted defeated rebels to make their war debt a public charge, they would be the first in history to do so. But, in truth, no intelligent person ever expected it when he lent money to the South. The loan, like the war, was a speculation, and it failed. The statement in our article to which Mr. MORGAN has called attention is strictly and literally true. A Confederate bond is good for nothing in the world, except to be framed as a memorial of the astonishing credulity which once gave it market value."

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

America and Russia in the East.

Under the title of "Le Spectre Russe," the *Presse* of Sept. 27 ridicules the idea that any danger to the European States can arise from the intimate relations which exist at present between the United States of America and the Government of St. Petersburgh. The writer says:

"It was thus with the France of LOUIS XIV. and the kingdom of Siam. It was so with modern France and the realm of Persia; they pay each other compliments, and render each other small services, but they are not in a position to help each other efficaciously. Serious and efficient alliances are established and subsist only so long as they serve a common interest and pursue a common object, equally useful to the two allies. That between France and England was serious, sincere, and efficacious in 1854, because the two nations had the same interest in saving Constantinople from the Russian dominion. That of 1863 could not renew the loosened ties, because France was not so much concerned to save Denmark as England was. Let any one international question be cited which the United States and Russia may have an equal interest in solving in the same manner, and then we shall consider the alliance of which so much has been said as serious. There would still remain to be explained what sort of assistance the two parties would be in a position to lend each other. Who will pretend that an American squadron could have saved Sebastopol, or that the United States would require a single Russian regiment to defend its territory against invasion? The American Embassy will render the same service to Russia as that of Siam did to LOUIS XIV. It will excite imagination, afford a subject for the newspapers, inspire the Court poets, and leave no more trace than the fireworks which have been let off in its honor. As to the Russian power, it is not when hardly ten years have elapsed since the Crimean War that an attempt should be made to set it up as a scarecrow for Europe. The Czar, it is said, will one day command 100,000,000 men. So be it; but is number the sole element of power? How was it that Prussia so easily conquered Austria, which had a population double her own? Austria succumbed because she had neither money, nor credit, nor good administration, nor an organization to enable her to make use of her natural advantages, nor union among her populations, nor sympathy between her Sovereign and his subjects. Are not all these causes of weakness found to a still greater extent in Russia? A State which is flooded with paper money and which can only borrow at 50 per cent. is incapable of waging a war of invasion. When Russia shall have restored her finances, reëstablished her credit, pacified her Polish Provinces, civilized her Russian ones; when her internal-means of communication enable her to make use of her populations and transport her military forces with facility, accompanied by all the administrative services of a great army, then Russia may become a subject of disquietude for liberal Europe."

What Russians Think of an Alliance With the United States.

Paris (Sept. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The value of an alliance between Russia and the United States is being discussed by the Russian papers *apropos* of the recent fraternizing at St. Petersburg and elsewhere. The Moscow *Gazette* says:

"No alliance is possible for Russia except one with the United States of America."

Another Russian paper, the *Golos*, otherwise an opponent of the journal named, is quite agreed with it upon this matter, and proceeds:

"Where are the allies of Russia in Europe? Nowhere. Then let us seek them in America, and conclude a holy alliance like that which Mr. FOX, in the name of his Government spoke of the other day."

As to the desire of the United States to secure a naval station in the Mediterranean, the same paper says:

"The nearer the time approaches for the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, the more do our interests demand that part of that Empire should revert to the United States. When the latter possess a naval station in the Mediterranean, the American flag will be able to prevent the fleets of Western Europe making a forcible entry into the Black Sea, while our Baltic fleet will protect American interests in the North of Europe."

FRANCE.

The Emperor of France and Count Bismarck.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

It is not a great many years ago since interviews between the principal European potentates were very much in fashion and of frequent occurrence. At first they excited a strong interest in the public mind. People could not imagine that great sovereigns met and conversed *tête-à-tête* without exchanging most important communications, forming vast plans, or entering into solemn engagements. An interview was no sooner over than the journals of Europe were full of wise conjectures, and even of positive assertions, of what had passed there. After a time, when people saw that nothing came of meetings supposed to be pregnant with such great resolves, combinations and events, the interest felt very much subsided, and the world ended by understanding that in these days of facile locomotion emperors, kings and queens might exchange visits or make appointments without affairs of State coming under discussion. There are other interviews on record much more momentous in their consequences than any of those amicable encounters of crowned heads. The name of Plombières will occur to everybody. If all were known, it would perhaps prove that the meeting of the French Emperor and Count BISMARCK at Biarritz also deserves a place upon the list of important interviews. There are persons in Paris, and probably a great many throughout France, who maintain and are convinced that Count BISMARCK promised the Emperor an extension of frontier in the direction of the Rhine as the price of his complete neutrality in the contemplated war, and of his not even forming an army of observation in the direction of Germany. Such persons, of course, abuse Count BISMARCK for having broken his word. His end once gained, they say, Austria once prostrate, and the military power of Prussia established as at least on a par with the first in Europe, he broke his pledge and would give nothing. "Take Belgium, if you please, annex the canton of Geneva, if you think proper, but of German land not a fort can be yielded up." Count BISMARCK has adopted the saying of RISCASOLI when he was taxed with the intention of ceding Sardinia or part of the Riviera to France; *he sees a great deal of land to take, but not an acre to give up.* It is very doubtful, however, whether he be not unjustly accused when he is charged with having broken his promise in the case above cited. My belief is that *the Emperor outwitted himself rather than that he was outwitted by Bismarck.* The Prussian Minister went to BIARRITZ most anxious to secure that neutrality of France which should enable him to carry out his ambitious designs, and to make the war, for which he at last took a pretext since proved as unsubstantial and baseless as that advanced by the wolf for his attack upon the lamb. At that time the Emperor might almost have made his own terms, sure of their acceptance. BISMARCK was pliant, conciliatory—in fact, suppliant. He actually bored and persecuted the Emperor by his persistence, but he could not get his august interlocutor to come to any sort of verbal agreement. No compact was made, I have good reason for thinking, and no equivalent for French neutrality definitely stipulated. The Emperor listened, twirled his moustache, but was impenetrable and taciturn. Still, although he avoided committing himself, the impression upon his mind seems to have been that Count BISMARCK was bound to certain concessions if France, when the time came, acted in the way that Prussia desired. BISMARCK, on the other hand, obtaining no pledge, held himself in no way bound by any offers he might have made. There was no bargain; *in fact, the Emperor had never said "Done."* And when the victory had been gained by Prussia, and the claim for tithes was put in, it was rejected without breach of promise. It was sharp practice, if you please, on the part of BISMARCK, *but the Emperer ought better to have known with whom he* was dealing. But, as the Prussian Minister feels that his work is not yet done, knows that he has many enemies in Germany, and many difficulties still to surmount, and, finally, notwithstanding the needle gun, thinks it much more inexpedient to be on good than on bad terms with France, it is still thought by many here that he will make concessions of some kind. I am incredulous of their including a cession of German territory, even though it were but the frontier of 1814. It would be too great a blow to his prestige as a conquror, too unpopular a step in Prussia, and, indeed, throughout Germany.

The Health of the French Emperor.

Paris (Sept. 26) Correspondence of the London Post.

Letters from Biarritz say that the medical advisers of the Emperor have prayed his Majesty to abstain as much as possible from mental occupations, to take moderate exercise, and live as quietly as he can. The weather is fine, and much is expected from the invigorating sea breeze. The Empress and Imperial Prince are in excellent health, and pass some hours every day at the swimming establishment, where the children of the fashionable circles meet, for what the French call *exercises de natation*. Here the ladies of the French Court, and some Spanish ladies, who are described as "Murillo beauties," circle round Her Majesty, and indulge in familiar conversation. Among the company at Biarritz are the Duchess JAVALQUINTO, the Countess SWIEYKOWSKA (the Countess Labédoyère,) Madame the wife of Marshal SERRANO, Mme. KORSAKOW, the Duke and Duchess DE MOUCHY, &c. A number of Americans have this year resorted to Biarritz, to the great happiness of hotel-keepers. Visitors find the town improved in appearance and spreading rapidly. Nothing is said of royal visits from Spain, and the French Court circle will be quiet and health-seeking, the only programme being a few excursions in the neighborhood of Biarritz.

GERMANY.

Paris and the Beauties of Berlin.

The second tribune which the King of Prussia had to pass in his recent triumphal entry into Berlin at the head of the victorious Prussian army, was filled with a galaxy of young ladies, the *élite* of the beauty of Berlin, one of whom presented the King with a wreath of laurel, tied with broad white satin ribbon, trimmed with gold, which his Majesty received with evident signs of satisfaction, and, as a proof of how highly he valued the gift, he gallantly attached it to his person and wore it through the whole succeeding part of the pageant. A correspondent mentions that, when it was first proposed to appoint a deputation of the young ladies of Berlin, it found general favor at once. On former occasions of a similar nature the ladies were elected either for their rank or else the social standing of their fathers, and it must be confessed they were not conspicuous for their beauty. It was, therefore, resolved by the Committee of Management to select the deputation entirely for their beauty, and without any reference to their rank or social standing. But now an unforeseen difficulty arose, and that was to find a man bold enough to undertake to play the part of Paris, and decide the conflicting merits of beauty of each young lady. The office was in vain offered to many gentlemen supposed to possess consummate taste on the subject of female beauty, but declined by them in succession, as no one was willing to load himself with the responsibility of making such invidious distinctions. Under these circumstances, the proposal, though considered by all as a sound one, was on the point of being laid aside as impracticable, when some learned Theban luckily hit upon the happy expedient of appointing a committee of three, who would then divide the responsibility between them, so that any one member, if complaints were made of his want of impartiality in selecting Miss A. B., or rejecting Miss C. D., could with some plausibility repel the insinuation, and maintain that he had been outvoted. It was at first proposed to appoint twenty-five of these beauties, but such an outcry was made that the Committee of management were fain to give way and consent to an extension of the number, which was then fixed at 50, and so it remained. But as soon as it was bruited about that the only qualifications for a membership of the deputation was beauty, the Committee were deluged with letters from those who considered themselves to be eligible, enclosing their portraits in proof of their claims, and it became certainly no sinecure to have to decide, even conscientiously and impartially, between the respective claims and merits of 1,700 young ladies, that being the number of applications said to have been received by the Committee. It was further decided that these 50 beauties should be dressed in plain white, without ornaments, on the principle that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most," and thus they have come to be called the "white virgins." For the benefit of lady readers, we subjoin a copy of the order regulating their custom on this occasion of welcoming royalty, and subjecting themselves to criticism from a potentate who enjoys the reputation of being himself the best judge of beauty in Berlin. It runs as follows: "Low dresses of white muslin, with short sleeves, white muslin petticoats, white satin shoes, a knot of white ribbons on the left shoulder; round the waist a girdle of gold, and in the hair a wreath of green leaves. The only ornament allowed, ear-rings, to the exclusion of rings, brooches and necklaces.

CANDIA.

Military Operations—Defeat of the Egyptian Troops—Turkish Massacres.

Correspondence of the London Star.

CANEA, (Island of Candia,) Sept. 17.

I hasten, in a cursory way, to sketch the present state of matters in this country. Last Sunday morning (28th August, o. s.) at daybreak, military operations began at the same time all over the provinces. The principal engagement took place at Vrysae, an elevated situation near the village Vamos, in the province of Apocormos, where the Egyptian army, under the direction of two Pashas, were encamped. The Egyptians, completely defeated, have been compelled to capitulate, leaving on the battle-field about 500 killed and wounded, two guns, twelve horses, and all tents and furniture. Among the Hellenes the loss is comparatively small—only fourteen killed and forty-five wounded. Among the former the Cretans had to deplore the loss of one of their chieftains, called DIMETRIOS NERANZIS. The Egyptians have surrendered on the condition that they should be allowed first to go down to Kalyvae, a village near the shore of the Amphimallic Gulf, (Suda;) and secondly, that they would send beasts of burden next day to remove their tents and furniture. In addition, they have exchanged ten hostages on either side for the fulfillment of the terms agreed to. Unfortunately, however, just as the Egyptians set off, two letters arrived—one from the Province of Heracleion, (Candia.) and the other from the Province of Malevizion, announcing the direful sufferings and the indescribable atrocities to which their fellow brethren, women and children of the two villages have been submitted by the Imperial Turkish troops and by the indigenous Turks. This appalling news so much exasperated the Christian people that, in spite of the reiterated remonstrances and exhortations of their chieftains, they put to death the ten hostages, unmindful of their own hostages in the hands of the Egyptians, who, by the way of retaliation, put to death six out of the ten.

In the province of Selinon, the fortified town of Kandanos, inhabited by the worst set of indigenous Turks, has been strictly blockaded since the beginning of the hostilities—*i. e.*, since last Sunday (29th August, o. s.)—by the Hellenes.

In the Province of Kissamos, the fortified town also of Kastelion, is constantly harassed by frequent inroads on the part of the Hellenes. Three Ottoman steamers are moored to the harbor, and from time to time bombard the insurgents, but with very trifling result, owing to the distance and want of dexterity and skill.

To-day the town of Malaxa, in the Province of Kydonia, is constantly attacked by the insurgents. The combatants are within our sight. More than thirty Turks have been brought into this town wounded. Last night the gates of Canea were thrown open to outside, hastily-coming Turks, asking for admission.

In one word, up to the present time the fortune of the arms has been favorable to the Hellenes. They are fully convinced that they have on their side everything—protocols, treaties, nationality and successful prowess. They hope soon to gain the sympathy of the public opinion of the civilized world, and most especially of the Phil-Hellenic British Press, and on that account they are full of hope for the attainment of their sacred aim—their "national unity with the kindred race, the Hellenes."

AFRICA.

The Reported Battle in Abyssinia.

A long account has appeared in the Nice *Journal* of the battle of Axoum, fought on the 30th of July between the army of THEODORE, King of Abyssinia, and the insurgents of Tigré and Choa, two of the principal and most civilized provinces of that country. Axoum is one of the two capitals of Tigré. The account is communicated by Count BISSON, who signs himself "Founder of the French Colony of Abyssinia," and who is stated to have received it in the form of a report from one of his colonists, present at the battle. THEODORE is said to have been at the head of 95,000 men; the forces of the insurgents are estimated to have been rather larger. The latter occupied an intrenched camp. In various of their preparations for defence, Count BISSON's correspondent recognized European skill. "The English were there in constant communication with Aden; the insurgents drew arms and supplies from that place." Count BISSON, who has frequently appeared in print before with respect to Abyssinia, is known as an Anglophobe. Two redoubts, armed with cannon, covered the extremities of the insurgents' wings, the centre was covered by *abattis;* the plain was cut up by trenches, and other obstacles were skilfully grouped, so as to render the cavalry of the assailants almost useless, and as it composed the greater part of the army, the Lancers had to dismount and act as infantry. Driving a cloud of skirmishers from one cover after another, the Abyssinians leveled the different obstacles as soon as conquered. Ten thousand men then remounted and charged the insurgent centre, driving it in. But when four times as many Lancers advanced to pass through the gaps thus made, the redoubts opened a cross fire on the attacking columns, inflicting heavy loss. The sharpshooters rallied, the attack was defeated, and the insurgents' centre again had time to form. The 10,000 horsemen, under the orders of TALEMA, the General-in-Chief, who had first broken the line, had pushed forward, disregarding what passed in their rear, to charge a second line of insurgents, who, profiting by the military instruction formerly given them by Count BISSON and his followers, firm as a rock, awaited the enemy kneeling, their lance-buts fixed in the ground, living *chevaux de frise*, covered with their bucklers, while, close behind them, thousands of sharpshooters poured volleys into the assailants. To complete the discomfiture of the latter, they were charged in flank by 20 squadrons. TALEMA cut his way out, but left half his people behind him. After various vicissitudes, and what seems, if this account be not over-colored, to have been extremely hard fighting, the redoubt on the insurgents' left wing, after being taken and retaken five times, remained in the hands of the Abyssinians. But reinforcements reached GOUBASSIE, the Chief of the Tigréans; his right wing had not been engaged, while almost the whole of THEODORE's troops had fought and suffered grievously. Changing front to the rear, with his right for a pivot, GOUBASSIE presented a new line of battle, at right angles with his first position. It was 7 in the evening, and the battle had begun at 6 in the morning. THEODORE refrained from a fresh attack, remaining master of part of the battlefield and of three pieces of artillery of English manufacture. He had the redoubt razed, the wounded removed, and that same night occupied Axoum, lately the headquarters and depot of the insurgents, who thus found themselves cut off from Massowah and from the most populous and warlike provinces that supported them. On the other hand, THEODORE's position was by no means good; his rear was harassed by disaffected populations, and he had only a flank connection with his base of operations. His losses were 23,000 dead, and 18,000 wounded, according to M. DE BISSON's correspondence, who adds that they were due chiefly to musketry fire. "Among the Tigrean dead," he continues, "we recognised Egyptians and some English faces, especially in the fort. No doubt but that officers of that nation directed all the evolutions of the battle. One may guess it from the skillful defensive-offensive of the enemy." Both sides were collecting reinforcements for a decisive battle. Whatever the issue, Count BISSON's friend predicts that Abyssinia will not remain in the power of either THEODORE or GOUBASSIE. The prestige of the former has fallen now that it has been seen he is not invincible. The great feudatories were already rising, and general anarchy may be expected in Abyssinia. Just before sending the above account M. DE BISSON had addressed a letter to the *Nice Journal*, in which he said, on the authority of the same correspondent, that THEODORE, having recognized the hand of the English on the side of the insurgents, and attributing his failure (for the battle, according to the account from his own side, could not be styled a victory for him, and was, perhaps, in reality, rather one for the insurgents) to that intervention, had had a fit of fury of which none around him remembered to have seen the like and which, says the letter, made the whole army tremble. In his exasperation he ordered the immediate execution of all the English captives, sparing only the women and children. None dared remonstrate, for their own heads would have fallen. The courier bearing the order started on the 1st of August (whether Abyssinian or European, style Count BISSON knows not.) "All that we could do," the letter adds, "was immediately to inform the Empress, who had remained at Gondar with the young Imperial Prince. Will she have time and courage to suspend the execution? It is our only hope. If she dares, she can, for she is Regent. If she hesitates, RASSAM, CAMERON, STERN and all the captives will have been long beheaded when you get this letter."

The Foregoing Account Discredited.

In a letter to the London *Times*, Mr. FLAD says: "It will be satisfactory to the relatives and friends of the captives in Abyssinia if you will kindly allow me to state that, from letters received from Debra Tabor, dated the 7th of July last, (at which place King THEODORE was at that time,) it would have been impossible for him to have transported an army thence to Tigre under a month, or to have fought the battle which your correspondent gives an account of from the French paper, on the 30th of July. It may, therefore, be confidently affirmed that Count DE BISSON has been imposed upon, and that it is an invention of the enemy. I regret to say, at the same time, that the captives have all fallen again under the displeasure of the King from some reports brought to him by some evil-disposed persons, and that they have been sent again to Amba Magdala."

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

From Le Follet.

The tendency to simplicity which just now characterizes *la mode*—above all *la mode Parisienne*—is almost unprecedented in the annals of fashion. The most elegant dresses are at the watering-places, so that toilettes de ville are for the time but little talked of. Preparations for Winter are being made, but are scarcely sufficiently advanced for us to speak of in a very decided manner, excepting in a few general remarks. One topic of interest is the fact that all acknowledge the great probability that short dresses will be adopted for outdoor wear, though we believe no lady of elegance will give up the long, graceful, trained skirt for at-home or evening dress. Of course these short dresses necessitate a very small cage; so small, indeed, that they cannot be recognised as such. Still a total absence of crinoline would produce a remarkably mean effect. Just enough is required to prevent the dress from clinging. Another fact may be confidently affirmed, that the peplum will maintain its rank in the realms of fashion. It will be made of satin trimmed with lace, of velvet embroidered with beads, &c. Speaking of peplums, we must not omit to describe the peplum ceinture. It is made to imitate the whole peplum, and is a very economical and convenient fantaisie. Three wide bands of material are cut about a quarter of a yard in width. The middle one is in a point, forming a V; those at the sides are the same width and length, but cut in a bias point. The three ends, or basques, are joined together at the top, and fastened to the ceinture. They may be trimmed with passementerie, guipure, &c., &c. Long sashes very wide, with large coques or rosette bows, are much worn, with evening dress especially. They are tied behind. They are worn either with the peplum, or with high or low body. Ribbons for these are made, either plain, watered, or with velvet, and of satin for moire or taffetas dresses. Cluny lace embroidered with straw is a trimming much patronized for muslin dresses, vests, or tuniques. Many charming trimmings are made for these simple toilettes. Others we may almost mention, such as Cluny embroidered with dewdrops, on a moire corsage; wide ribbons, embroidered with beads, and edged with fringe to match. For a sauten-barque, guipure with white or black heads, hanging ornaments, balls, tassels, silk or woolen net-work, gold cords, chenille worked with steel, &c. The small cachemire paletot so much in favor last Spring is decidedly again the favorite for this season; it is no longer, however, embroidered all over with beads—that has become rather common—but is trimmed with bands of galon or cachemire, worked with beads. If the cachemire be of a pale color, the beads are frequently white—for instance, a paletôt of turquoise blue, with white beads—black cashmere with black beads being the most suitable for morning or general wear. Beads have been worked into such a variety of forms, that it scarcely seems possible to make any novelty in them, though they still are much in vogue. A new style of trimming is, however, being manufactured, which it is supposed will be greatly approved of. It is composed of cut cachemire of diverse shades, embroidered in black silk. We must devote a short space to the subject of lingerie, which is now so important, including not only sleeves, collars, cuffs, &c., as formerly, but those charming white morning toilettes indispensable to a lady of fashion. We will describe one, and with this commence our monthly list of dresses. It is made of percale, long robe with a train, without plait or waist, quite high to the throat, and fastened all the way down the front with small filigree silver buttons. Sleeves and casaque fastened with buttons to match. If the robe is of muslin—material more suited for *déjeûner* or at home dress—a small corselet of blue, green, or gold colored satin should be worn with it, with sleeves of the same, having small jockeys of embroidered muslin, trimmed with lace, and the front of the skirt trimmed with rosettes of the same colored satin, and looped up on each side over a petticoat with embroidery and Cluny insertions. A toilette of drab poplin. Under-skirt cut round the bottom in long tabs, trimmed with black velvet worked with thick white beads. The upper skirt is shorter, and trimmed to match. The seams are covered, also, with a beaded black velvet. Fitting casaque, the same material, with a *ceinture* with long festooned ends, and buckles at the back and on the shoulders of velvet and beads. A toilette of taffetas, of two colors. Violet under-skirt, trimmed round the bottom with a wide flounce put on in hidden plaits. The upper skirt of pearl-gray taffetas, festooned and edged round with black guipure. Body of violet taffetas, made in high chemisette style, with hollow plaits, and sleeves trimmed with guipure. For pardessus, a veste without sleeves, of pearl-gray, trimmed like the upper skirt. Peplum with tassels of thick violet silk. A dinner dress of pale drab taffetas, with four front seams covered with guipure insertion over biases of mauve taffetas. Tight body, with sleeves a la juive, and under sleeves collantes. A visiting dress of white taye, with wide stripes of maize-colored ribbon. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with three flat biases of different widths, upon which a fringe of jet beads is put on, waved. Low body, with tight basquine of black lace. A fourreau robe of white taffetas, striped with threads of rose color. A wide train. Low body, with tight long sleeves, and basquine of "Gandillot" guipure, without sleeves. A young girl's dress of white foulard, with blue spots. Skirt without trimming. Body with three large plaits, covered with a guipure insertion over blue. Blue taffetas sash, trimmed with guipure, and tied behind. A white gauze dress, looped up over a skirt of lilac taffetas, and tied behind with an agraffe of silk and pearl beads. Square low body, with "Pompadour" sleeves, trimmed with Malines lace. A toilette de chateau: Skirt of white muslin, the bottom trimmed diagonally with bands of guipure insertion over pale green. Upper skirt of green taffetas, spotted with white, and cut in festoons bordered with a green piping. High body, with tight sleeves. Peplum of muslin—low body, fastened with puffs of ribbon and guipure. Evening dress of embroidered Indian muslin, looped up on each side with blue silk cords over a skirt of blue taffetas. Low body, with large basquine, embroidered and festooned like the skirt.

The Autumn bonnets have not altered visibly in shape, only in the materials used. Thus, a chapeau "Lamballe," of black lace worked with jet. At the back, a coquille of lace, fastened by a band of jet, forms a small curtain. At the side, a bunch of cornflowers of ponceau velvet, with a spray of silvered leaves. Wide strings of ponceau, covered with black lace. Another "Lamballe" was composed of squares of black and ponceau velvet, each square embroidered with beads, the ponceau with jet and the black with crystal. The strings, of striped velvet ponceau and black, are fastened at the ears under bouquets of poppies with black centres. Brides of black tulle. The back of the bonnet is trimmed with a fringe of black and ponceau chenille, with jet and crystal drops. This is a very original and elegant coiffure. A "Napolitaine" of white tulle was trimmed round with a fringe of white beads; a scarf of tulle, fringed to match, was fastened on the top under a coquille of pearls, surrounded by a wreath of roses and fastened under the chin. A "Fanchonette" of rice straw was trimmed with pink tulle and heather, with strings of pink glacé. This coiffure, although so simple, was exceedingly elegant. Another charming coiffure—for we cannot venture to call them bonnets—was formed of a square of black tulle, trimmed with daisies of black jet and edged with a fringe of jet. The barbes of black lace, which are very wide, are fastened loosely under the chin with an ornament of jet or small moss rose-bud. A large moss rose on one side, and long bows of black ribbon falling over the back hair. A chapeau "Reine Margot" of violet velvet in plaits, each ending under a jet daisy, with an ornament of the same falling over the hair. A bandeau of daisies and two boquets of hedge roses, one high up and the other over the ear. Strings of violet ribbons.—A chapeau "Impératrice" of amethyst velvet, plaited across the crown, with a fulling round the edge; a bandeau of large pearls falling à l'Orientale over the forehead; a long white feather at the side falling over the back hair. The form of this bonnet is new, as it comes rather closer round the face. Strings of velvet ribbon.—A bonnet entirely covered with white clematis, with spots of dew formed of crystal, and a crystal fringe all round. Strings of ponceau velvet, with brides of blonde tied loosely over.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result of the Elections—What has been Decided.

From the Boston Journal.

What principle, what measure, then, is it that has triumped in the recent elections and is going to triumph throughout? Let us say it candidly in the moment of victory. *It is the Constitutional Amendment—nothing else, certainly nothing different from that.* Prominent individuals have talked about the impeachment of the President and about the insufficiency of the Amendment; but these things have not gone into the canvass and they are not comprehended in the result. What do the people care about impeachment? If they have power enough in Congress to effect that, they have power enough by their two-thirds vote to achieve all they wish, over and despite the President. Besides, they had rather establish one good principle at the South—we were going to say, raise to the full rights of citizenship one freedmen—than to depose a dozen Presidents. Still, the future, in its now unseen exigencies, may require such a measure; and so it may require that the Constitutional Amendment shall be superseded by some fiat of impartial suffrage; *but for the present, the people abide by the Amendment. Will the President, will the Southern States heed their voice? That is the question. If they do, then the whole trouble is over. The peace, which the loyal masses as deeply as any long for, will be established, and the Union will be restored.* But if they are defiant of the popular will—if the Southern States reject this most moderate and beneficent measure, and the President uses his power to encourage them in so doing—*then new issues must succeed*, and it wants no second thought to see that Freedom must have interest, if not penalties, for the time she has lost.

After the Tempest a Calm.

From the Springfield Republican.

Now that the struggle of parties is substantially over for the season, and it is settled that the Republican ascendancy in Congress is not to be broken, the unhealthy excitement that has prevailed for several months will subside. Respectable men will no longer hurry about the country in a state of desperate perturbation, calling each other villainous names and threatening war, pestilence and famine if their particular principles and candidates are not accepted by the people. The flaming speeches of the stumpers will seem very absurd a month hence, and the watchwords will lose what little meaning they ever had. Public questions will once more be coolly and reasonably discussed, and public men will lose the temporary distinction a heated canvass has given them, and speedily find their proper level. We shall hear no more about a *coup d'etat* by the President, and the Congressional impeachment of the President, and the talk of renewing the war against a disarmed and starving South will be dropped. *In fact, we shall have a period of sober sense, and when Congress meets again it will be to inaugurate a moderate and reasonable policy, such as will satisfy the whole country.*

The Southern people have been alarmed at the violence of the party contest in the North, and some of them really fear that they shall be harshly dealt with by the victorious Republicans. *They may dismiss their fears. Conscious strength brings out generosity from all but narrow and ignoble minds.* Besides, the Republicans are aware that they have won only because their own mistakes were exceeded by those of their opponents, and henceforth they will shape their policy so as to create a Republican Party in the South. The Southern people have but a single concession to make—*the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment—and they will completely silence the few Northern men, who are seeking to keep alive the old animosity.* This is what the people have said to them in the recent elections. They will do well to understand it, and to accept the offer in the spirit in which it is made.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Letter from Judge Bates—The Views of the Cabinet on the Admission of West Virginia.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 9.

[The following letter was written by Ex-Attorney-General BATES, some two months ago, but for some reason has never before been published.—*Ed. Rep.*]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1866.

To Col. James O. Broadhead, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: You were rightly informed that President LINCOLN did require of the heads of the different Departments their opinions in writing as to both the constitutionality and expediency of the bill "for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union." And such opinions were given by all of them, except only Mr. CALEB B. SMITH, (who had then vacated, or was about to vacate, his office of Secretary of the Interior.)

That transaction took place in the few last days of the year 1862. My own official opinion bears date on the 27th of December, 1862, and the President approved and signed the bill on the last day of that year.

I have occasion to remember those transactions very distinctly, for I took a very lively interest in the question; and, indeed, it was upon my own suggestion that President LINCOLN demanded our written opinions. I urged upon him the advantage of written over oral communications on a subject so important, and chiefly upon these two grounds: 1. They constitute valuable muniments of the passing history of the Government; and 2. They operate as a reasonable and wholesome check upon us, the advisers of the President.

The questions put by the President were in the most brief and compendious form, thus: "1. Is the said act constitutional? 2. Is the said act expedient?" To these two questions we all gave to the President our written answers; and I can only express my surprise that they should have been so long withheld from publication, seeing that they touch upon a principle of the greatest magnitude, and bear directly upon a question which has produced great excitement in Congress and in the nation.

I have the only copy of those documents that I know of in private hands; but no doubt they may be found in the proper depositories at Washington. And in regard to your suggestion as to what those opinions may contain concerning the legal and political status of States in rebellion, (as I have no time now either to analyze the opinions or to copy them,) I can only say that not one of them contains a single paragraph tending to the conclusion that a State Ordinance of Secession, or the fact of open rebellion within a State, did or could take a State out of the Union. The very contrary was assumed as undisputed doctrine, and argued upon as a postulate. In fact, I did not know a Republican of that day, in Congress or in the Executive Department, who pretended to believe that a State could withdraw itself from the Union by secession or rebellion, or both together. We all considered an ordinance of secession a mere nullity in law and politics, and rebellion a personal crime, punishable by law. It never was the doctrine of the Republican Party in Mr. LINCOLN's lifetime, and, I believe, is not now, that a State can get out of the Union by secession and rebellion. That is a late invention of a few enterprising, extreme Radicals, who have labored in vain to fasten it upon the Republicans as one of their tenets. President LINCOLN and both Houses of Congress, by their repeated solemn acts are pledged to the contrary. They passed the West Virginia Bill, which, according to the plain provisions of the Constitution, could not have been passed, unless Virginia were a State in the Union, with a Legislature capable of consenting to the dismemberment. The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, did all he could to extend the judiciary system of the United States into States which had passed ordinances of secession, and whose people stood in open rebellion, by appointing District Judges in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana. And both Houses of Congress admitted members from Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana.

I remain, dear sir, with cordial regards, your friend,

EDWARD BATES.

THE LEDGER HOAX.

Investigation by the Proprietor of the Paper—The Documents Sent to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

The proprietor of the *Public Ledger* has caused vigorous investigations to be made into the origin of the despatch which appeared in its columns of Thursday last relative to the questions alleged to have been submitted by the President to the Attorney-General. All the facts connected with the despatch, the original papers, the names of the Washington informants of the *Ledger's* correspondent and the grounds upon which the despatch was based, have been forwarded to Washington for submission to President JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Fire—Deaths from Yellow Fever—Arrivals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Faiday, Oct. 12.

A fire this morning destroyed three upper stories of the building on the corner of Canal and Crossman streets, occupied by C. B. HALAN, tin ware manufacturer. Loss about $50,000; partially insured.

There were seven deaths by yellow fever yesterday.

Arrived ship *Polar Star*, New-York; bark *Celeste Clarke*, Boston.

GEORGIA.

The Case of Capt. Bryant—The Grand Jury Do Not Find Grounds for an Indictment.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Oct. 12.

In the case of Capt. J. E. BRYANT, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was charged with larceny after trust reposed by freedmen, the Grand Jury of the Superior Court of this county have ignored the bill.

Bold Robbery in Kentucky.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Friday, Oct. 12.

A gang of six men robbed the railroad office and store in South Union, about 6 o'clock this afternoon, taking about $1,300, (of which $800 was in specie,) and also a large lot of dry-goods. Three of the men had their faces blackened. The description of the other three nearly corresponds with that of the men who robbed the Paymaster's train yesterday. They left, going in the direction of Franklin.

Gov. Brownlow at Home.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 12.

Gov. BROWNLOW and staff arrived this morning. The Governor's health has improved.

The Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 12.

The Roman Catholic Plenary Council have another public session on Sunday, when pontifical high mass will be celebrated.

The Cholera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 12.

Forty-three cases of cholera and 18 deaths are reported for 24 hours ending at 2 P. M. to-day.

The Steamer Delaware at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Delaware*, from Liverpool on the 24th of September, arrived here this forenoon, with 418 passengers.

A Chicago Lady Commits Suicide in St. Paul—Her Last Letters.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

In Minneapolis, yesterday afternoon, a lady, by the name of Mrs. J. G. ERVIN, of Chicago, Illinois, committed suicide at the First National Hotel, by taking laudanum and strychnine. She wrote several letters which she left in her room, and then taking the poison went down to dinner. She was taken at the table with vomiting, and was carried from there up stairs, where she died in twenty minutes. The following letters were found in the room of the deceased:

To the Proprietor:

If you will send the amount of your bill to DAVID THOMAS, P. O. Drawer 6,114, Chicago, he will pay it, and then send my trunk to the same place.

ANNIE.

I wish to be buried in the clothes I have, and with as little expense as possible. ANNIE.

"MINNEAPOLIS, ——.

FATHER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS: Forgive the rash act I am about to commit; and MINNIE, never let her know how LULA died. If you pay my bill here, at the First National Hotel, you can then have my trunk. Good-bye all, and pray for your unhappy child."

The following note was also found:

"There is trouble; must leave; can't see you; I go to New-York."

There was also found the following, which is supposed to have been the answer:

"LOUIS, farewell. You have broken my heart. I loved not wisely, but too well. Now, good-bye."

[Signed] "ANNIE."

The last was directed to Mr. LOUIS COHEN, drawer No. 6,241 Chicago.

One of the witnesses at the inquest testified that LOUIS COHEN was in Minneapolis a few days since, and told him he had been keeping Mrs. ERVIN in St. Paul, but wanted to get rid of her. This is all that is known relative to the affair.

MR. BANCROFT'S LAST VOLUME.

I.

We have read with a lively interest this* latest installment of Mr. BANCROFT'S *History of the United States*. The period covered by it embraces some of the weightiest transactions of the Revolution: for the volume opens with the Declaration of Independence in '76, and carries forward the development of political, diplomatic, and military events to the alliance of '78, when France, throwing her moral and material support on the side of the struggling States, restored the waning fortunes of the war and gave a new assurance of life to the young Republic. In point of execution it strikes us as the best of Mr. BANCROFT'S volumes; in point of style it is a return to the purer manner of his earlier years. It displays throughout, that exhaustive research, that talent for dealing with historic evidence, and that faculty of clear and direct statement which are his distinguishing characteristics. It is true these qualities do not make him a great historian, for that art, the most profound, the most difficult, needs more than expository faculty—it needs creative power. But they do entitle him to take rank as a very able annalist, the ablest of those who have hitherto recorded the *res gestæ* of American history.

* "History of the United States—The American Revolution;" By GEORGE BANCROFT. Vol. IX. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co., 1866.

Howbeit, that a different manner of elaboration and criticism than that of Mr. BANCROFT, or than that of any of his rivals, must be imported into the writing of the history of the American Repu blic, we hold as assured; for aside from the circumstance that the great modern masters of historic composition have taught us to demand a vital and informing power in the treatment of the biography of nations, there is one immense Fact which, arisen in the experience of the United States these latter days, throws a broad stream of light over the events of those earlier days that have been fast lapsing into purple mythus.

This Fact, which is more important than the opening up of a new treasure-house of documents, more weighty than all the conquests of Dryasdust, seeing that it brings a new criterion of criticism, is the secondary Revolution, the war of Secession.

We do not know what were the workings of Mr. BANCROFT'S mind in writing this his last volume, but for ourselves, in reading it, we seem to "read between the lines" in the light of the rebellion, the experience of which illumines many dark places, brings us nearer to those times, and rectifies our judgments of the fathers by a reference to those principles and passions that live and move in all revolutions, because they live and move in human nature itself. It is well that it is so; for notwithstanding the fact that the origins of the United States, unlike those of any other nation, are strictly historical, it is undeniable that a delicate moss of mythology has been gradually overgrowing those times, and that the founders of the American Republic have, in the phrase of Mr. HILDRETH, the most candid of our Historians, become so "bedaubed with patriotic rouge" that it is difficult for us to realize what manner of men they were. To this result Mr. BANCROFT has largely contributed, and we hold it to be one of his most heinous sins. It is only an inadequate command of historic art that prompts the use of meretricious colors. A genuine master knows well that nothing is so profoundly interesting as the truth. Now, we think we will all of us discern this truth the more clearly by the experience of our own cotemporary war; for events are educational, and as it is undeniable that to have dealt with affairs and penetrated human motives will best furnish out the historian in writing of the past, so we shall read the Revolution of our fathers all the more justly for having ourselves seen how men act in revolution.

Not that we would carry a spirit of cynicism into the interpretation of the past—a spirit as awry from the truth as the spirit of optimism. We will not refuse our admiration to those gallant men whose high forms, in the sunset of the antique age, stand transfigured on the horizon, tinged with the light of its dying glory. But we will refuse to regard them otherwise than as *men*. And if in our own times we have seen a war commingled of elements, some grander some baser, we may know it was the same with the war of our fathers. If we have seen a struggle in which there was a great deal that was not heroic, we may know it was the same with the struggle of our fathers. If we have seen a cause wrought out to a different issue from any we designed—Providence, seemingly, playing a very great part, and we a very small part—we may know that it was the same with the cause of our fathers. Finally, if we have seen a war to rend in twain the American Republic, we must, to apprehend it aright, go back and seek its germs in '76, in the theories of those who framed the American Republic.

Had Mr. BANCROFT grasped these analogies, he would have been able to base his historic deductions on a broader and deeper foundation.

II.

At the period at which Mr. BANCROFT'S present volume opens, the Declaration of Independence, hostilities had been going on for some time between the colonists and the "mother country."

A Congress or Convention of the provinces had met at Philadelphia in September, 1774, and had put forth a "Declaration of Rights;" but this declaration did not go so far as independence. It was generally believed that matters might yet be accommodated; and if the two Adamses thought differently, they had little weight, for they were generally regarded as desperate men, with nothing to lose, too much implicated by the long struggle in Massachusetts to be safe guides for gentlemen who had estates to forfeit.

Lord NORTH, who in reality did not think essentially different from CHATHAM, and who regarded the colonists as in the right, yet yielding to the exigencies of his position in Ministry, recommended a show of firmness as likely to overcome the insurrectionary spirit. The affair of Lexington (April, 1775,) occurred; then followed, in June of the same year, the action of Bunker Hill, a tactical defeat to the arms of the colonists.

The Continental Congress assembled again and a second declaration was issued. Nevertheless all intention to dissolve the union with Great Britain was still emphatically disclaimed. "We have not," declared this body, "raised armies with the ambitious design of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent States." During the Winter, WASHINGTON, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, continued to observe the British force, which occupied Boston, and finally by the erection of batteries he so menaced the town that HOWE evacuated it and withdrew Halifax. As events developed themselves, the question of a total and final separation from the mother country began to be publicly discussed, and theories and traditions were fast giving way before the swift-advancing realities of war. The subject, accordingly, was brought forward in Congress, and after being debated in many stormy sittings, the Independence Party meanwhile gaining steadily, the Declaration was adopted on the 4th of July. So great was the stride from the manifesto of 1774, which mildly pleaded the rights of the colonists as "British subjects," and rather oddly coupled with this claim the resolution to "*encourage the breeding of sheep and the disuse of mourning,*" to the Declaration of '76, which declared—let Mr. BANCROFT, in his sonorous and high-sounding style, tell us what it declared:

"The American Declaration of Independence was the beginning of new ages. Though it had been invited, expected and prepared for, its adoption suddenly changed the contest from a war for the redress of grievances to an effort at the creation of a self-governing Commonwealth. It disembarrassed the people of the United States from the legol fiction of owning a King against whom they were in arms, brushed away for ever the dreamy illusion of their reconcilement to the dominion of Britain, and for the first time set before them a well-defined, single and inspiring purpose. As the youthful nation took its seat among the Powers of the earth, its desire was no longer for the restoration of the past, but turned with prophetic promise toward the boundless future. Hope whispered the assurance of unheard-of success in the pursuit of public happiness, through faith in natural equality and the rights of man."

Certainly, it was a brave good stroke of work, and all the more real and human for that it was unaccompanied by any of those highflown illusions which Mr. BANCROFT conceives to have actuated the stout hearts that executed it! Nothing, in reality, could be more methodical than the procedure of these men; nothing more moderate than their views. Their grievance against the mother country was, not that she was monarchical, aristocratic or oligarchical, but that she by her acts violated their rights as British subjects. They had in their local Governments the frame of free political institutions which they had inherited from England. They had no desire to uproot or alter these: hence the internal social structure remained unchanged. And though the instrument sets out with the famous "glittering generalities," that "all men are created equal," etc., and have "inalienable rights"—phrases easily traceable to the political theories which JEFFERSON had imbibed from LOCKE and ROUSSEAU, and mainly passed over as buncombe by the plain people of the time—yet it is very certain that these declarations did not determine any private conditions. Universal suffrage, as the right of man, was not asserted in the Constitution of any one of the States, even when the Constitutions came to be remodeled in 1777.

This, however, is a matter of small concern. But we are met at the very threshold by a question of the most momentous import. It is this. When at last independence was declared—when "the emblems of royalty were taken down from the halls where justice had hitherto been administered in the King's name, and were burnt amidst the acclamations of the crowd, while merry chimes from the churches and peals from the State-house bell proclaimed liberty throughout the land"—when in the Bowling-green in our own good town the equestrian statue of GEORGE III. was thrown down by the populace and the lead of which it was formed was run into bullets, (an act for which the offenders were by WASHINGTON "rebuked in gene al orders," as we thankfully learn from Mr. BANCROFT)—when all these things had been done, what was *constituted*?

Before the separation the seat and the investiture of sovereignty was in the central Imperial Government, in the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. Did independence transform the thirteen colonies into thirteen sovereign States? If not, where was the seat of sovereignty after the separation?

This question is more than one of historic speculation. It touches the most vital issues; for if the States were sovereign then, they are sovereign now. In the famous intellectual contest between WEBSTER and HAYNE and CALHOUN, WEBSTER conceded that the States severally were originally sovereign and that the Union formed under the Articles of Confederation was simply a Congress of sovereign States: he held, however, that the new Federal Constitution, when adopted, made the States one State, or rather constituted the people of the several States one people. But CALHOUN, taking a more philosophical view of political constitutions, maintained that if the States were sovereign prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, they remained so after its adoption, and that the Federal Government could only be a league between independent sovereigns. WEBSTER still adhering to the doctrine that civil society is founded in compact, continued to assert that since the adoption of the Constitution we are one people, but could not succeed in refuting the reasoning of his adversary who denied that a state is created by agreement or convention. Nor, if we admit that the colonies became sovereign states on the separation, is it possible to escape from the meshes of CALHOUN'S logic. CALHOUN reasoned to a wrong end from a right premise. WEBSTER reasoned to a right end from a wrong premise.

Of one fact at least there can be no doubt, to wit, what the men of those times held the States became at separation. Massachusetts and South Carolina each claimed to be of right a free, sovereign and independent state; each bound its officers to bear to it true allegiance, and to maintain its freedom and independence. And when the States came to unite they were careful to make the Union no more than a league. Congress had in June, 1776, that is before the Declaration of Independence, appointed a Committee to prepare a plan of confederation. The draught was brought into Congress the 12th of July. It was in the hand-writing of DICKINSON, of Pennsylvania, who "from his timidity, his nice refining, his want of mastery over his erudition, his hostility to independence, his inconsolable grief at the overthrow of the proprietary Government in Pennsylvania by the action of Congress, was peculiarly unfit to be the architect of a permanent national Constitution." But the scheme gave rise to so many disputes that it was postponed till the following year, when, (WASHINGTON having been meanwhile compelled to evacuate Philadelphia,) Congress, which was scoffed at in the British House of Lords as a "vagrant horde," resumed at Yorktown the work of confederation. Finally, on the 15th of November, 1777, "articles of confederation and perpetual union" were adopted to be submitted for approbation to the several States.

We could have wished that Mr. BANCROFT had presented a more thorough analysis of this instrument. That it was based on the emphatic assertion of the complete sovereignty of the several States need scarcely be said. This theory decided the manner in which Congress should vote. Pennsylvania and Virginia asked that while each State might have at least one delegate, the rule should be one for every fifty thousand inhabitants. But the amendment was rejected; and after the rejection of several proposed changes contemplating the same end, it was decided, with only one State divided and no negative voice but that of Virginia, that "an equal vote in Congress belonged to each sovereign State, though the number of delegates to give that vote might not be less than two nor more than seven for each State." To carry "great and very interesting questions" required a concurrence of nine States—a two-thirds vote. For the transaction of less important business an affirmative vote of seven States sufficed, the absence of any State having the force of a negative vote. As the theory of State sovereignty decided the manner of voting, so the traditional denial of the King's power to levy taxes by Parliament or by his prerogative shaped the power of Congress in this regard: Congress, as successor to the King, could not levy taxes, but only make requisitions for money on the several States. The colonies under the King had severally levied import and export duties: the same power was allowed still to reside in each separate State, limited only by the proposed treaties with France and Spain. The new Republic was thus left without any independent revenue, and the charges of the Government, its issues of paper money, its loans, were to be ultimately defrayed by the quotas assessed upon the separate States. But as the rule for apportioning the revenue as finally adopted was the respective value of land granted or surveyed, and the buildings or improvements thereon, without regard to personal property or numbers, and as Congress had no power to make the valuation, this alone rendered the Confederacy nugatory. Jealousy of a standing army was one of the traditional lessons of English liberty; it was therefore decided to have no standing army. WASHINGTON, indeed, who took a much larger view of the needs of the times, and urged that "we should all, Congress and army, be considered as one people, embarked in one cause, in one interest, acting on the same principle and to the same end," labored most earnestly to establish an "army of the United States." But though the ascendency he had gained over men's minds did not at first allow Congress to reject his plan, yet when it came up in 1777, it was deliberately demolished. The right of coining money, the right of keeping up ships-of-war, land forces, forts, garrisons, were shared by Congress with the respective States. No State, Massachusetts not more than South Carolina, could subordinate its law of treas n to the will of Congress. There was not even a thought of vesting Congress with a veto on the legislation of the States,, or subjecting such legislation to the revision of a judicial tribunal. As there was scarcely the rudiment of a judiciary, so direct executive power was altogether wanting. The only approach to it was "a Committee of States," to be composed of one delegate from each State. But this Committee was invested with no power whatever respecting important business, and no power of any kind except that with which Congress, "by the consent of nine States," might from time to time clothe it. Finally, to complete the security against central authority, the articles of confederation were not to be adopted, except by the unanimous assent of each one of the Legislatures of the thirteen separate States; and no amendment might be made without an equal unanimity. Such was the Confederacy—an organism which Mr. BANCROFT remarks "had not enough of vital force to live."

It will be manifest from this review of the nature of the Confederacy how thoroughly the men of that time believed that with separation, complete and integral sovereignty lapsed to the several States. We take it that Mr. BANCROFT believes the same thing; for though he deplores the shortsightedness of the framers of the Confederation, he nowhere points out the radical fallacy of their views. "In the Confederacy of 'the United States of America,'" says he, "each State was to remain an independent sovereign, and the Union was to be no more than an alliance."

Let us remark at once that Mr. BANCROFT is not less mistaken respecting what separation accomplished than were the fathers themselves. But while there were in the last century theories and traditions to which we can readily trace the speculative error of the men of the past generation, a historian of the present day should better apprehend the true genius of American nationality, whose sovereignty neither was in the beginning nor is now determined by any written memorials or declarations whatever.

We do not propose here to enter into this profound and subtle subject, of which the most masterly analysis known to us has been given by Mr. HURD in his *Law of Freedom and Bondage*, but merely to formulate our own view, which is this: that there can be no written constitution of government so authoritative in its nature as to determine the rightful rovereignty, seeing that the possession of sovereignty is not determined by law but by fact; that this fact, in colonial times, was the possession of sovereignty by the central Imperial Government, with certain attributes of sovereignty held by the colonies severally; that the political change which occurred in the events of the American Revolution did not consist in the enlargement of the colonies' or States' share of sovereign power by the accretion to each of those powers before held, over their several territory, by the Imperial Government, but that the separation from the British Empire "*was a single political result, effected by the combined action of the political people of the several colonies, manifesting an integral sovereignty by the assumption of that power over their united territory which had formerly been held over the same by the Crown and Parliament of England.*"

It would be interesting to trace out what were the preconceived notions, the traditions, theories, influences and prejudices which gave rise to that spirit of separatism that both blinded the men of '76 in regard to what they had actually done, and forbade the formation of an efficient Government. Mr. BANCROFT'S analysis of this subject is not exhaustive. He has failed, for example, to point out the influence of the now exploded doctrine of the origin of the State in the *contrât social*, or the foundation of civil society in compact or agreement between sovereigns, or equal and independent parties. "In the view of the founders of the American Republic," says the learned and philosophic BROWNSON, "Government formed *de novo* by compact or agreement between sovereign States was a real civil society or State; for all civil society, they held, originates in convention, in an express or tacit pact between sovereign individuals." The following passage, however, bears on the subject, and affords a happy illustration of Mr. BANCROFT'S manner:

"The present is always the lineal descendant of the past. A new form of political life never appears but as a growth out of its antecedents, just as in nature there is no animal life without a seed or a spore. In civil affairs, as much as in husbandry, seed-time goes before the harvest, and the harvest may be seen in the seed, the seed in the harvest. According to the American the- the harvest. According to the American theory, the unity of the colonies had, before the declaration of independence, resided in the British King. The Codgress of the United States was the King's successor, and it inherited only such powers as the colonies themselves acknowled to have belonged to the crown.

The vastness of America interfered with the instincts of local attachment. Affection could not twine itself round a continental domain of which the greatest part was a wilderness, associated with no recollections. The sentiment of unity existed only in the germ. GADSDEN of South Carolina had advised all to be, not Carolinians or New-Yorkers, but Americans; yet 'my country,' in the mouth of WASHINGTON, in the early part of 1776, meant Virginia only; and though with the Declaration of Independence he learned to embrace all the States in that name, the narrower usage was still kept up by PATRICK HENRY. The confederacy was formed under the influence of political ideas which had been developed by a contest of centuries for individual and local liberties against an irresponsible central authority. Now that power passed to the people, new institutions were required strong enough to protect the State, while they should leave untouched the liberties of the individual. But America, misled by what belonged to the past, took for her organizing principle the principle of resistance to power, which in all the thirteen colonies had been hardened into stubbornness by a succession of common jealousies and struggles."

We thus discern in the American Revolution, as indeed in all revolutions, an inner working and outer working—theories formed by man, events proceeding by a power beyond man—ends rough-hewn by human agency, but shaped by a providential ordainment. "The more we examine the influence of human agency in the formation of political constitutions," says Dr. MAISTRE, "the greater will be our conviction that it enters there only in a manner infinitely subordinate, or as a simple instrument." There is always this hidden instinct in a free people, and just as at the opening of our own gigantic struggle, it was not in the power of all the "saucy doubts and fears" respecting the want of constitutional warranty to coerce the seceding States—as it was not in their power to prevent a spontaneous uprising of the people in defence of their nationality:—so it was not in the power of all the worthless learning and refining and pedantry of the Dickinsons, and the Jeffersons, and the Rutledges, to hinder the men of 1776 from stoutly marching forward on the path that led directly up to that nationality. As the life of the nation could not be made by theories, so no theories could destroy that life. The impulse that carried through the good fight was not generated under the incubation of those who framed the "Articles of Confederation," but lived in the hearts of those stout yeomen who with their flint-locks flocked to the standard of WASHINGTON and learned from him that "all distinctions are sunk in the name of an American." The life of the revolution was the aspiration for union, and a gleam caught from the vision yonder, along the yet untrodden paths, of liberty limited by law.

"They builded better than they knew,
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

III.

"Had the decision of the war hung on armies alone," observes Mr. BANCROFT with great justice, "America might not have gained the victory; but the contest involved the introduction into political life of ideas which had long been hovering in the atmosphere of humanity, and which the civilized world assisted to call into action."

In the grand drama, that part which consisted of the marches and countermarches of troops was in fact but an episode. It can scarcely be expected that, after the experience of our own colossal war, the comparatively petty operations on the comparatively petty theatre of the revolutionary contest should not shrink in their proportions. Nor do we feel disposed to enter at any length into the review of the military procedures set forth in this volume, and with the recital of which the greater part of the volume is taken up. In their professional bearing, they are of but slight interest or importance. No Jomini will go back to the actions of that epoch for the illustration of strategic principles. A critical and generalized study of the campaigns of the revolution, written with adequate acquaintance with the rules of military art, is indeed yet a *desideratum*, which we hope to see some day supplied. Doubtless, also, a writer that had a touch of CARLYLE'S picturesque power might clothe these events with a new life. But we care for no more accumulations of facts, arrayed under the impulse of uninstructed admiration and without faculty of criticism. By his indefatigable industry, Mr. BANCROFT has made the minute and wearsome details ten times more minute and, *ergo*, ten times more wearisome: Let us therefore only indicate in the briefest summary the ground he covers.

It became manifest soon after the British commander had evacuated Boston and removed to Halifax, that he was meditating a descent on some other part of the coast. The indications pointed toward New-York as the objective of attack, and the probability was strengthened by a fact which Mr. BANCROFT does not see fit to mention—the fact that Lord HOWE was well aware that in no part of the Confederacy was the British or Tory Party more numerous or influential than in the City of New-York and its environs. Accordingly, in obedience to the wishes of Congress and the authorities of the State of New-York, WASHINGTON transferred his army hither. "To protect New-York City he was compelled to hold Kingsbridge, Governor's Island, Paulus Hook and the Heights of Brooklyn; and for all these posts, divided by water, and some of them fifteen miles apart, he had in the first week of August, 1776, but ten thousand five hundred and fourteen men fit for duty." HOWE having arrived made a landing on Long Island, and on the 27th of August engaged the Americans in the battle of that name. WASHINGTON, coming in person somewhat late from New-York, "rode through the lines only in time to witness the disasters which were become inevitable." The Americans were defeated, chiefly owing to the incapacity of PUTNAM, who held immediate command. During the night of the 29th, WASHINGTON made a very skillful retreat to New-York City. "Considering the difficulties," wrote GREENE, "the retreat from Long Island was the best effected retreat I ever heard or read of."

After the fall of Long Island, it was evident New-York City would next be attacked. WASHINGTON did not regard the position as tenable, and accordingly he convened his general officers, "in the hope of their concurrence and support" in withdrawing. "The case was plain; yet MERCER, who was at Amboy, wrote his untimely wish to maintain the post; others interpreted the vote of Congress as an injunction that it was to be defended at all hazards." HOWE, pushing his operations with vigor, crossed to New-York City the 15th of September. "At the sound of the first cannon, WASHINGTON, who had supposed the principal landing would be made at Harlem or Morrisania, rode 'with all possible dispatch' toward Kip's Bay, near Thirty-fourth-street; as he drew near he found the men who had been posted in the lines running away. He used every means to rally the fugitives, get them into some order, and reanimate their courage; but on the appearance of a party of not more than sixty or seventy, they ran away in the greatest confusion without firing a single shot, panic-stricken from fear of having their retreat cut off, leaving him on the ground within eighty yards of the enemy. 'Are these the men by whom I am expected to defend the liberties of America?' he asked of himself and he seemed to seek death rather than life." Mr. BANCROFT, however, refuses to believe the cotemporary accounts which add that "the General lost all patience, throwing his hat upon the ground in a transport of rage and indignation," and he refuses to credit this very natural trait, because in that event, WASHINGTON must have ridden "*for the rest of the day bareheaded or in a begrimed hat and plume!*"

WASHINGTON, upon withdrawing from New-York, took position on Harlem Heights, in Fort Washington and in Fort Lee on the opposite or Jersey bank of the Hudson. Here he anxiously awaited the arrival of Maj.-Gen. CHARLES LEE, who had lately won great but undeserved applause for his repulse of CLINTON from before Charleston. He was a braggart and incompent ever, and afterwards, as has recently been demonstrated, a traitor—a fact, the knowledge of which we owe to the interesting discoveries of Mr. GEORGE MOORE, whom BANCROFT follows closely in his treatment of LEE. Nevertheless he was regarded as the superior of WASHINGTON, who was spoken of as "our worthy General;" and, respecting LEE'S arrival, a New-York officer wrote: "He is hourly expected, as if from Heaven, with a legion of flaming swordsmen." Having arrived, he was made second in command to WASHINGTON. After a good deal of manœuvring, in the course of which the Americans retired from New-York island, operations were terminated by the capture of Fort Washington by the British. This was a grevious blow, as it entailed a loss of 2,600 men. GREENE, who defended the post "would never," says BANCROFT, "assume his share of responsibility for the disaster, and would never confess his glaring errors of judgement, but wrongfully ascribed the defeat to a panic which had struck the men so that 'they fell a prey to their own fears.'" It is quite evident, however, that the Commander-in-Chief was partly to blame in this result, by reason of his discretionary orders.

Drop after drop of sorrow was fast falling into the cup of WASHINGTON. Having transferred his army into New-Jersey in November, he committed the major part of it to LEE. But when he ordered that officer to join him, his commands "were willfully slighted." He therefore saw himself compelled to fall back before CORNWALLIS, who had been assigned to the command of the British forces in New-Jersey, and being constantly pressed upon he made his "retreat through the Jerseys," retiring successively behind the Passaic and behind the Delaware. The advantage of the campaign was decided on the side of the British, and their officers were writing home from New-York,—"Lord CORNWALLIS is carrying all before him in the Jerseys; it is not possible, but that peace must soon be the consequence of our success." WASHINGTON, who in dwelling on the situation of the country, was "wrung with anguish even to tears," had nevertheless done the best that was possible under the circumstances. "His retreat of ninety miles through the Jerseys, protracted for eighteen or nineteen days, had had the purpose of effecting delay till midwinter and impassable roads should offer their protection." But though too weak to join general battle, he was constantly on the alert for a partial advantage over his adversary, and he made a very handsome *riposte* in the affair of Trenton—a victory, which though of no great magnitude, yet coming at the time it did, had a most beneficent effect. The British after winterng in Brunswick, retired from the Jerseys in June, 1777, HOWE having abandoned the plan of advancing upon Philadelphia overland, and having formed the purpose of transferring his army thither by water.

In order to meet the anticipated attack, WASHINGTON also marched his army thither. "On the 24th of August he led his troops, decorated with sprays of green, through the crowded streets of Philadelphia to over-awe the disaffected; next day, he reached Wilmington just as the British anchored in the Elk, with the purpose of marching upon Philadelphia by an easy inland route." To oppose HOWE'S advance WASHINGTON took position on the Brandywine, where, joining battle, he suffered a severe defeat on the 10th of September; and his rear guard being again repulsed on the Schuylkill, Philadelphia was uncovered, and was entered by the British on the 25th. WASHINGTON, after attempting to dislodge the enemy from Germantown, and failing in his plan, owing to a want of concert of action between his attacking and turning force, retired to winter-cantonments at Valley Forge. Such is the course of military events through which this volume carries us, though it should be remarked that it embraces also the operations in the Northern Department, under SCHUYLER and GATES, which resulted in the surrender of BURGOYNE.

There is no chapter of our revolutionary history that would be more deeply interesting or instructive than that which should unfold with fullness and frankness the relations between WASHINGTON and his cotemporaries, and especially the then existing sentiments of the leaders in Congress and public affairs toward the Commander-in-Chief. It is well known, for example, that during the Valley Forge period, in 1777, a project was set on foot to remove WASHINGTON from the chief command, and that several persons, conspicuous in Congress and the army, were more or less concerned in the movement. But most of the information respecting it has been carefully suppressed, and Mr. BANCROFT does not shed any new light on this obscure portion of the inside history of revolutionary times, respecting which the Americans of the present day would have a quickened appreciation from the analogies furnished by the developments of our own war. It was not by BEN WADE as Chairman of the Committee on the conduct of the war that the following declaration was made: "—— is very prudent; I should put more to risk were I in his shoes. I wish the Continental army would prove that something can be done. I am weary with so much insipidity; I am sick of Fabian systems. *My toast is a short and a violent war.*" Not by BEN WADE, nor was it made in 1862; but in 1777, and its author was JOHN ADAMS, head of the "Board of War," while the "Fabius" animadverted upon was WASHINGTON. It was not STANTON who wrote on learning of the crossing to the eastern side of the Schuylkill: "It is a very injudicious manœuver; if he had sent one brigade of his regular troops to have headed the militia he might have cut to pieces HOWE'S army in attempting to cross any of its fords. HOWE will not attempt it. He will wait for his fleet in Delaware River. *O, Heaven, grant us one great soul!* One leading mind would extricate the best cause from that ruin that seems to await it." At the time WASHINGTON was involved in a thousand distressing difficulties, CONWAY, a conceited Franco-Irishman, whom Congress, in spite of WASHINGTON'S remonstrances, had appointed to the high place of Inspector-General, was breathing out his discontent to GATES: "Heaven has been determined to save your country, or *a weak General and bad counselors would have ruined it.*" "This army," wrote REED, who had been WASHINGTON'S Private Secretary, "this army, notwithstanding the efforts of *our amiable chief, has as yet gathered no laurels*. I perfectly agree with that sentiment which leads to request your (GATES') assistance." In the Winter of discontent at Valley Forge, when it was only WASHINGTON'S consummate conduct that kept "the life and soul of his army together," he was industriously represented as a General who collected astonishing numbers of men to wear out stockings, shoes and breeches, and "*Fabiused affairs into a very disagreeable posture.*" "While the shivering soldiers," says BANCROFT, "were shaping the logs for their cabins, the clamor of the Pennsylvanians continued; and the day after Christmas, SULLIVAN, who held with both sides, gave his written advice to WASHINGTON to yield and attack HOWE in Philadelphia, 'risking every consequence in an action.' The Press, too, was called into activity. On the last day in the year, an anonymous writer in the *New-Jersey Gazette*, at Trenton, supposed to be BENJAMIN RUSH, began a series of articles under the name of a French officer, to set forth the unrivalled glory of GATES, who had conquered veterans with militia, pointing out plainly WASHINGTON'S successor."

It is indeed difficult to refrain from sharing the contempt which Mr. BANCROFT expresses at such manifestations of folly and frailty. Yet, it is easy for us to form an incomplete judgment thereon, and we hold that Mr. BANCROFT would have more truly fulfilled the functions of a historian had he at the same time set forth the circumstances under which these sentiments arose. We have seen in our own war, as has been seen in all wars, and as probably always will be seen in all wars, how that even the best and wisest have groped and stumbled in the dark. Doubts at that time as to WASHINGTON'S fitness for the chief command do not necessarily imply either malevolence or selfish ends. "The Washington of that day," remarks HILDRETH, with much truth, "was not Washington as we know him, tried and proved by twenty years of the most disinterested and most successful public services. As yet he had been in command but little more than two years, during which he had suffered, with some slight exceptions, a continued series of losses and defeats. He had lost New-York, Newport and Philadelphia, and had been beaten with heavy loss on Long Island and at Fort Washington, and lately in two pitched battles on ground of his own choosing, at Brandywine and Germantown. What a contrast to the battle of Bemus' Heights and GATES' capture of BURGOYNE'S whole army!"

But while such views do not necessarily convict those who held them of sinister motives, they may well convict them of a lack of sound judgment. And albeit we must, in point of details, frequently dissent from Mr. BANCROFT'S attempts to guard WASHINGTON'S reputation from the shafts of adverse military criticism—attempts that are often futile, for to say that WASHINGTON made mistakes, is only to say that he made war,—nevertheless the policy of the great commander justifies itself to us by a larger logic of its own. If WASHINGTON was a Fabius—as he was in the true sense of that much misunderstood word—he was such from the wisest considerations. The conduct of a war may be infinitely varied according to circumstances, and it is impossible to say theoretically that one policy or another is always either right or wrong. The just line of action in any individual case must be determined by a profound and far-seeing appreciation of end and means. Under the circumstances in which WASHINGTON was placed, it was above all necessary that the standard of independence should be kept bravely floating—that the material support, manifestation and proof of independence, which was *his army*, should be maintained erect and defiant—to the end that in the meantime the nascent cause of liberty should not be strangled in the cradle, that his troops should be formed to war, that the negotiations for foreign succor might be carried through, that the voice of the friends of America in England might make itself potential, and that, above all, the spirit of the people at home, which rose so slowly—O, so slowly!—to the height of the great argument, might be kindled and quickened into a large, and steady, and quenchless flame. Hence, while he eagerly took every opportunity to sustain the *morale* of the troops and the confidence of the country by partial successes, he dared not, during those earlier years, adventure large enterprises that might risk the ruin of his army. Hence, in fact, his theory of action was the defensive, or rather the defensive with offensive returns—a theory of action profoundly meditated by him, perfectly adapted to the circumstances of the case, and carried out with a constancy unshaken by the clamors of his patriotic and enthusiastic, but ignorant and short-sighted cotemporaries.

We should be pleased to follow Mr. BANCROFT in his survey of American diplomatic negotiations in Europe—a subject on which we could have wished he had been fuller. It would be interesting to trace the steps of that consummate management by which FRANKLIN at length secured France on the side of America; and how, finally, the Commissioners were presented at Versailles in March, 1778—his colleagues "glittering in lace and powder," but the patriarch "dressed in the plain gala coat of Manchester velvet which he had used at the levee of GEORGE the Third, with white stockings, spectacles on his nose, a round white hat under his arm, and his thin gray hair in its natural state;" and how the King said to him, without any unusual courtesy: "I wish Congress to be assured of my friendship;" and how the Court ladies went wild over the old man, which did not much please the king, who felt in his secret heart as if he were "wronging the cause of monarchy by his acknowledgment of rebels;" how FRANKLIN was received by the French Academy, and how, on the numerous assembly "demanding a visible sign of the intellect of the two continents, FRANKLIN and VOLTAIRE kissed one another." But our already lengthened space admonishes a pause. *Fluxit, Domine.*

Mr. BANCROFT announces in the preface to the present volume that one more volume—the tenth—will complete the American Revolution. We shall look forward to this with interest; for though we have denied him the place of a first-class historian, he remains up to this time the highest authority on that portion of American history which he has thus far covered.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Visit of the Seventh Regiment to Europe.

The following report on the proposed visit of the Seventh Regiment to Europe has been made by the Committee having the matter in charge:

To the Active and Exempt Members of the Seventh Regiment:

An invitation to the Seventh Regiment from more than two hundred American citizens, resident in Paris, to visit that city during the Great Exposition in 1867, (a copy of which has appeared in the daily papers of this City,) was received some weeks since by the Commandant of the regiment, and was referred by the Board of Officers to a committee for consideration and report. The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Officers appointed for that purpose, having given the subject due consideration, now submit the following

REPORT:

A visit to Europe by the Seventh Regiment is not a new subject. Previous to the great rebellion it was seriously considered and discussed among the members and friends of the regiment, but the momentous events of the past six years necessarily caused its indefinite postponement. The return of peace—the great Exposition at Paris in 1867, and the invitation from prominent American citizens resident in Paris, have aga n called the attention of the members of the Seventh Regiment to this subject.

The following are the facts to which the Committee respectfully invite your attention:

1. That it is the earnest desire of Americans resident in Paris and London, that the Seventh Regiment should visit those cities in 1867.

2. That the French and English Governments view the proposed visit with favor, although no official invitation has been tendered, or can be expected. The information on this point is obtained from Col. CHARLES B. NORTON, United States Commissioner to the Exposition.

3. That the approval of our State and National Governments can be readily secured.

4. That a cordial reception by the National Guard of Paris and by the Volunteers of England, is promised and positively assured.

5. That the proposed trip would occupy not to exceed sixty days.

6. That the trip should not be undertaken with less than 600 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. The band and drum corps, armorers, and company servants, would number at least 85 men—minimum number of men for the trip, 685 men.

7. That the expenses of the trip would be as follows:

Steamer to Havre and return	$125,000
Expenses for transportation and subsistence in France and England	115,000
Band and drum corps, armorers, &c	15,000
New full dress uniform, (600 men,)	35,000
Sundry expenses	10,000
Total	$300,000

This is the maximum estimate; the minimum estimate would be $275,000.

8. That prominent merchants and citizens have voluntarily offered to contribute large sums to defray the expenses of the trip, but that said offers have not yet assumed any reliable or tangible form.

From the facts above stated, the Committee arrive at the following conclusions:

I. That although it is probable that 600 of the active and exempt members of the regiment would be willing to devote the time and labor necessary to prepare for the trip, it would still be necessary that the hearty coöperation of the merchants and bankers of this City should be secured, in order to obtain a leave of absence for sixty days to such of their employes as are members of the regimen.

II. That it is not probable that any considerable number of the members of the regiment would be willing to expend the amount required by the above estimate, viz: $400 to $500 per man, in addition to the time which would necessarily be devoted to the trip and to preparation for the same.

III. That the regiment is under many obligations to the authorities and citizens of New-York for their uniform kindness and favor during the past half century, and could not ask, expect or consent that they should contribute any thing to its expenses on such a trip, unless they were convinced that by so doing the regiment might add something to the glory and honor of the City, State and Nation.

IV. That the project should be abandoned at once, if it is to be regarded as a pleasure excursion simply, and unless the regiment can carry with it abroad the indorsement of the public that it is to some extent a representative of American character and American interests.

At present the Committee can only submit to the active and exempt members of the Regiment, the following questions:

1. Are you willing to accept the invitation above referred to, to visit Paris in 1867, and to devote the time and labor necessary to prepare for the trip?

2. Are you willing to assume the pecuniary obligations rendered necessary by the above estimate, and if not, what part of the same.

The Committee furnish herewith to the Active and Exempt Members, a blank form, with the necessary questions upon the subject of this report, which questions all members are requested to answer and to forward the same to the Committee at the Armory, on or before the 25th instant.

Exempt Members can procure blanks from the Captains of the several Companies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. WM. SMITH, Captain Company H.
PETER PALMER, Captain Company B.
WM. H. KIPP, Captain Company D.
Committee of the Board of Officers.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1866.

The Case of Lieut. Braine.

Lieut. BRAINE, arrested on complaint of the Engineer of the *Chesapeake*, under the charge of piracy and murder, was yesterday noon brought before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Montague-street, Brooklyn. The hour for the examination had been announced as 10 A. M., but for some unexplained reason the prisoner was not brought from his place of confinement (the Penitentiary) until two hours later, in consequence of which a considerable number of persons who had come together, notwithstanding the rain, to listen to the examination, went away disappointed.

Mr. CRAFTS, the counsel for the defendant, stated that he had not yet received the wished-for documentary matter nor sufficiently collected his other evidence from any of the persons with whom he had communicated and in whose sole possession they were, and that consequently he was as unprepared as upon his first appearance. He could not ask for further time, but would leave the interests of his client to the sound discretion of the Commissioner. He would have been very glad to have argued the case, but if it were to be submitted to the Grand Jury, now in session, that would avail nothing.

The Commissioner stated that as some of the witnesses, who were seafaring men, had already been examined before the Grand Jury, he saw no reason, either in the interests of the Government or of the accused, for prolonging the case any further, but would adjourn it to another hearing—on Tuesday, the 16th, at 10 o'clock—unless in the meantime other disposition shall have been made by the Grand Jury.

The prisoner is a man of evident nerve and intelligence, and relies upon an acquittal upon the ground that he acted as a Confederate officer, in obedience to the command of superior authority.

Contracts Awarded.

The following contracts were awarded by the Street Department and the Comptroller yesterday:

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square, the contract was awarded to C. MCNULTY, at $5,136; time, sixty days. For flagging four feet wide, and setting curb and gutter stones in Forty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, the contract was awarded to J. MAHONY, at $1,205 65; time, twenty days. For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets, the contract was awarded W. MAHONY.

at $669; time, ten days. For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in West-street and intersecting streets, between Chambers and Canal streets, the contract was awarded to C. McNulty, at $12,515 21; time, nine months.

For flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, the contract was awarded to D. Donaldson at $745 82; time thirty days. For flagging sidewalks in Laight-street, from Hudson-street to West Broadway, the contract was awarded to J. Mahony at $896 45; time ten days. For flagging sidewalks in Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the contract was awarded to D. Donaldson at $271 75; time fifteen days. Same in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets, the contract was awarded to Hugh H. Moore at $1,928 62; time thirty days. Same in Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets, the contract was awarded to J. H. Moore at $1,706 89; time forty-five days. For setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, the contract was awarded to R. J. Cunningham at $5,213 20; time sixty days. Same in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, the contract was awarded to J. H. Moore at $2,169 62; time sixty days. For building foundations and erecting an iron railing around Madison-square, the contract was awarded to D. Babcock at $33,239 20; time ten months. For regulating and setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, the contract was awarded to W. Gavin at $1,336 55; time two months.

FIRES.

In Greenwich-street.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 295 Greenwich-street, occupied by Moses Manges & Bro., as a dry goods store. The flames were extinguished by the Third Ward Police with a few pails of water. Damage to stock $600. Insured for $17,000 in the London and Liverpool, Gebhard, Brooklyn, Relief, Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Companies. The premises were slightly damaged by fire and water.

In Broadway.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 161 Broadway, being caused by a defective flue igniting the wood-work of the ceiling. The firemen were quite prompt in their response, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The premises were damaged to the extent of $100; fully insured. The first floor is occupied by the New-York and Yonkers Insurance Company, and in rear by the Guardian Insurance Company. They sustained slight losses by smoke and water.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Eurekas visited the Quaker City on Thursday, to play their return game with the Athletics, of that place. The game was commenced very late, on account of the tardiness of the Athletics, and had to be called at the end of the fourth inning, on account of the rain. As will be seen by the score, the Athletics were in a tight place, and if the elements had been propitious, would undoubtedly have been defeated. The first two innings were well contested, the Athletics scoring 4 to the Eurekas' 3. In the third and fourth innings the Eurekas batted and fielded splendidly, making 13 runs to 1 for their opponents, the totals being 16 to 5. If the Athletics cannot do better than this, they will fare hard next Monday, when they meet the champions. We give the score below:

ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	3	0	Calloway, l. f.	2	2
McBride, p	0	1	Mills, 1st b	0	4
Reach, 2d b	3	0	Brienthal, 3d b	1	1
Wilkins, s. s.	1	0	Thomas, s. s.	4	0
Hayhurst, l. f.	2	1	Osborn, c.	0	3
Dockney, c.	2	1	Lex, p.	2	0
Gaskill, c. f.	0	0	Terrell, 2d b.	1	2
Berkenstock, 1st b.	2	0	Someisler, c. f.	1	2
Pike, 3d b.	0	2	Howard, r. f.	1	2
Total	12	5	Total	12	16

Umpire—Mr. Osterheldt, West Philadelphia Base Ball Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Ward and Bell.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.

STAR VS. ATLANTIC.

The Stars met with a signal defeat in their game with the Atlantics on Thursday. Both clubs were short several of their best players—the Star boys missing Sullivan, Thomson and Flanders, while Start and Pratt were absent from the Atlantic nine. A good game was played, however, the batting being very heavy and the fielding sharp. The following is the score:

STAR.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Wandell, 1st b.	1	2	Pearce, s. s.	3	7
Cooper, 2d b	4	2	Smith, 3d b	3	7
Lewis, c. f.	3	3	Geo. Smith, c. f.	3	6
Worth, s. s	3	2	Crane, 2d b	1	5
Macdarmid, c.	4	2	Chapman, l. f.	6	3
Miles, r. f.	5	1	Mills, c.	2	5
Rogers, l. f.	3	3	J. Smith, r. f.	3	5
Leland, p.	4	1	Zettlein, p.	4	3
Manly, 3d b.	2	2	Ferguson, 1st b.	2	5
Totals	27	18	Totals	27	46

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	2	1	6	4	0	0	4	0	1	—18
Atlantic	5	9	8	4	3	0	6	9	2	—46

Umpire—Mr. J. Patchen, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Macdiarmid and Monk.
Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.
Fly catches—Star, 15; Atlantic, 6.

ATLANTIC VS. UNION.

The grand match between these Clubs will be played to-day at Morrisania, weather permitting. Special trains to and from the ground will be run on the Harlem road, and the Peck-slip boats and Third-avenue cars will also make extra trips.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quick March ... Hamm
2. Overture to Zampa ... Herold
3. Song, "Sleep well thou sweet Angel" ... Franz Abt
4. Mabel Waltz ... Godfrey

PART II.

5. March, Inspection ... Dodworth
6. Overture to Preciosa ... Von Weber
7. Louis D'Or, Polka ... Schroeder
8. Selection from Moses in Egypt ... Rossini

PART III.

9. March, Louisen ... C. Faust
10. Russian National Hymn.
11. Aria La Mia Letizia ... Verdi
12. Galop, Pavilion ... Dodworth

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE JUVENILE SHOPLIFTING CASE.

Mention was made in yesterday's Times of the arrest and partial confession of Solomon Schrumm, in which he admitted having perpetrated an extensive series of thefts in down-town cutlery establishments, and named Henry H. Harrison, who keeps two gift jewelry-stores at Nos. 178 and 179 Broadway, as the receiver of his plunder. When the prisoners were arraigned before the Court, on Thursday, it was so near the hour of adjournment that the demand for an examination was readily granted, and the accused were remanded. Yesterday morning the examination was held, when a large number of merchants doing business down town appeared in Court, and signified their willingness to file complaints against the prisoners for shoplifting and receiving stolen goods with felonious knowledge. The magistrate allowed four gentlemen to make affidavits, and stated that he would take the names of the others as witnesses. Septimius P. Walker, of No. 68 Beekman-street, accused Schrumm of stealing six dozen penknives, valued at $60, and Harrison of receiving the same with guilty knowledge, as he paid only $18 for the property. Wm. M. Isaacs, of Nos. 26 and 30 Vesey-street; E. Bissell, of No. 56 Beekman-street; and Wm. Burkenshaw, of No. 29 Cliff-street, also made similar complaints, they having lost property (mostly penknives) valued in the aggregate at $100. In answer to each of these complaints Schrumm freely admitted his guilt, and stated that he had sold all the property so stolen to Harrison for the round sum of $3 per dozen, or one-fourth their actual marketable value. The magistrate committed both the prisoners for trial, and they were locked up in default of $2,000 bail each. Schrumm is a native of this City, 17 years of age, and resides in Bayard-street. Harrison is a native of Richmond, Va., and lives in Grand-street. He admitted having purchased the knives in his possession, but claimed to have done so in good faith.

AN IMPOSTER.

Wm. Henry Harrison, aged 14 years, has for two or three weeks past been in the habit of waiting on merchants and others, with what purported to be a genuine letter, in which it was stated that he had lost his father, who died from injuries received at the Avenue A fire, on the 23d ult., and that the bearer was the sole support of a large family. The letter bore the signature of Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and the writer was supposed to have contributed $30. On these representations young Harrison succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of money. Mr. Edward Griffin, of No. 54 Duane-street, made some investigations, and discovered that the letter was a forgery, and the whole story a base imposture. The culprit was accordingly arrested by Officer Murnane, of the Second Precinct. The boy then confessed that he had been engaged to go about on his begging mission by John Perkins and that this man had received all the proceeds, except a fee of fifty cents for each subscription. Perkins was subsequently arrested, and a formal complaint entered against both the prisoners by Mr. Griffin. They were both held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Harrison lives at No. 5 Sheriff-street. Perkins is a laborer and resides at No. 320 East Thirteenth-street.

ALL ABOUT A PAWN TICKET.

Wm. Mayer, of No. 27 Bayard-street, pledged a gold breast pin and some articles of wearing apparel, some time since, leaving the pawn ticket in his house for safe keeping. He appeared in Court yesterday and accused John Tomermot of stealing the ticket, and then redeemed the property, selling it without the knowledge of the owner. Officer O'Rourke, of the First Precinct, arrested Tomermot and he was committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A RUFFIANLY ASSAULT.

A rough looking specimen of a man of the lowest grade, bearing the name of John Charlton, was brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday morning, charged with committing an assault upon a respectable-looking colored man named Charles Brown, who resides at No. 51 Laurens-street. It appears that Brown's wife does the washing for Charlton's brother's house, somewhere in Greene-street. That yesterday morning, John, who seems to be a sort of errand boy for his brother, went to get the clean clothes. Mrs. Brown said they were not ready yet, but would be soon, whereupon the lacquey commenced to call her names of the filthiest kind—unfit to be reproduced in print. The husband very naturally took up the matter in his wife's favor, and called upon Charlton to desist from the use of any more such language. The accused said nothing, but went and procured a club, and repairing to Brown's house again, commenced to beat the old man upon the head, drawing the blood quite freely. The assault was witnessed by a policeman who stood outside, and who, as soon as he could do so, laid hands upon the miserable ruffian and brought him before the magistrate, where he was committed for examination.

PETTY CASES.

Mary Thompson, (colored,) a laundress in the employ of Sarah Bonnell, No. 93 Laurens-street, was arrested for stealing a lady's undergarment from her mistress, valued at $3.

Thomas Ring was charged with stealing an undershirt, valued at $2, from the yard of Jacob Lowenburg's house, No. 311 Spring-street.

James McMillen charges Patick Healy with stealing a shirt, valued at $3, from him.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Franz Berman was yesterday arrested and brought before the magistrate on a charge of embezzlement, preferred against him by Messrs. Rosenfeld & Arnson, importers of wines and liquors, at No. 129 Grand-street, New-York. It appears by the affidavit of Mr. Rosenfeld that the prisoner has been in the employ of the above-named firm since the 28th of August last; that his duties embraced the collection of accounts due the house; that he waited upon a number of their creditors, and collected bills to the amount of about $200, for which he has never accounted to his employers. He was therefore committed for examination, in default of $500 bail.

WHAT NEXT?

A new species of theft came to light yesterday morning. It appears that for the last few weeks many of our City church railings have been divested of their ornamental trimmings, but all efforts to ferret out the perpetrators of the deed have utterly failed. Yesterday morning Officer Flynn, of the Seventeenth Precinct, observed two little boys acting suspiciously within the inclosure of the railings about the front of the Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue. Upon ascertaining that they were discovered and being watched, they both leaped over the fence and started to run away, but as they had a bushel basket with them, with the heavy contents of which they seemed determined to escape, their progress was necessarily very slow, and the officer soon succeeded in coming up with them. One of them then dropped his side of the basket and succeeded in getting away, but the other with his booty was brought to Essex Market Police Court. The contents of the basket proved to be 108 iron railing spear-heads, valued at $108. The prisoner, who is a mere boy, scarcely 11 years old, gave his name as James Harey. He acknowledges that, with other lads, he has been doing an extensive business in this line, disposing of the stolen articles at about three cents upon the dollar of their actual worth. A formal complaint was entered against Harey by the sexton of the church, and he was accordingly committed for examination, pending which his confederates will be hunted up.

Yorkville Court.—Before Justice Kelly.

MEMBERS OF THE DRY GOODS CLERKS EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION IN COURT.

It is well known to the most of our readers that the dry goods clerks of this City some time past formed a Protective Association, in favor of working in the Summer season until 7 P. M., and in the Fall and Winter until 8 P. M., instead of the longer hours heretofore in vogue. As a general thing, employers have favored the new system of things, and closed their stores at the hours named above, but, as to all general rules there are exceptions, so there are to this. Among others who thought they had a perfect right according to the law of the land to open and close their places of business just when it suited them, was the firm of Quinne & Griffiths, dry-goods dealers at No. 532 Third-avenue, who peremptorily refused to close their store, during the present season, at 8 o'clock, as demanded by some of the members of the Early Closing Association. On Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock; according to the testimony of Messrs. Quinne & Griffith's, a party of dry-goods clerks, numbering perhaps twenty came to his store, headed by one Dixon Garrett, and upon the refusal of the gentlemen to put up their shutters the mob threw a volley of paving stones, completely demolishing a fine, large show window, said to have cost $600. They then left, but were pursued by Mr. Quinne, who caused the arrest of the ringleader, who was committed by Justice Kelly, to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail.

A SHARP GREENHORN.

Charles Schmidt, a young "greenhorn," who says he has been in this country only four weeks, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred against him by Mr. Wm. Schaffer, of No. 649 Eleventh-avenue. It appears that the prisoner went to the complainant's house, and while making pretended arrangements for the engagement of Mr. Schaffer in his (Schmidt's) foundry, adroitly slipped a silver watch, valued at $15, from the mantel-piece, and took it away with him. Mr. Schmidt missed the property soon after the accused left the house, gave chase to him, and secured his arrest. He was committed for examination.

Brutal Assault.—Coroner Naumann held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday afternoon at No. 35 Monroe-street, in the case of Cornelius Duggan, who was severely if not fatally injured during a scuffle and assault committed upon him by one John Hussey. The following is Duggan's statement: "Last Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at about five o'clock, one John Hussey and another man came to the shop where I was working, at No. 684 Water-street; both of them were drunk; John Hussey used such obscene language that the ladies present left the room; after they left I expostulated with him about his conduct, and ordered him out of the store; he then struck me on the forehead with his fist, when I ordered him out again; he then picked up a meat-chopper and clinched me, when we both fell; I then asked some bystanders to go out and call an officer; Hussey then asked me to let him go, which I did; he then went to the corner of Jackson and Water streets, when he returned and said he would have my life to get square on me, and seized the end of a meat-saw I was using, and tried to pull it away; he then picked up a knife from the block and struck me with it on the left cheek; as he went out I followed, and he attacked me again in the street, beating me severely; I was then taken to a drug-store and had my injuries dressed, when I returned home." The Coroner has issued his warrant for the arrest of Hussey, the Jury having rendered a verdict holding him responsible. Duggan is a native of Ireland, and 25 years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

Alleged Fraud in the Purchase of Goods—Agent's Liability for Representations.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—OCT. 12.

Before Justice Davis and a Jury.

Preston Ware et al. vs. Lewis L. Whitehouse.—This was an action in the nature of replevin. The plaintiffs were engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes in Massachusetts. In June and July, 1865, defendant, who was then engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Cortlandt-street, obtained a large quantity of boots and shoes from plaintiffs. The latter claim that defendant made false representations as to his responsibility. The testimony tended to show that within a few days after the purchase, defendant made a general assignment of all his effects. As to some of the goods, it was in evidence that the defendant acted merely as an agent or factor.

The Court, in charging the Jury, said that it appeared to be indisputable that at the time the goods were sent on from Massachusetts to this City by plaintiffs the defendant was an insolvent man. The bill of goods he had ordered about that time was over $5,000. The plaintiff says he asked the defendant as to his responsibility, and that the latter said he was worth over $10,000, or that he had a capital to that amount. Plaintiff suggested that was a small capital with which to do business and to ask a credit in one transaction of over $5,000. Defendant thereupon replied that only a small capital was needed, because they turned over the property so frequently. The latter portion of this statement was denied by the defendant and his witnesses. The Court said the leading point for the Jury to determine was whether the defendant knew he was insolvent when he said he was worth $10,000.

The Jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the value of the property at $7,336 12, and assessing the damages for the detention at $521 78. The defendants obtained an order for twenty days' time to make a case on appeal.

For plaintiffs, Geo. H. Smith, Esq.; for defendant, Wm. H. Story, Esq.

Assault and Battery—Slander.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 12—PART I.

Before Judge Garvin.

Catharine Clark sued William Churchill for what she alleged to be aggravated assault, committed on her person on the 7th of July lost, at the residence of Edward Bradley, for whom she was at the time housekeeper.

For defence, Churchill, alleged that he went to the aforesaid residence to see Mr. Bradley in relation to his occupancy of the house, he, Churchill, being at the time agent for the owner of the house, and also occupying a room in it under a lease from Bradley; that while in his own room plaintiff came in and commenced abusing him in the foulest manner, whereupon he put his hand against her and pushed her out, using no more force than was necessary for that purpose. The jury took the defendant's version of the quarrel as true, and gave a verdict in his favor.

For plaintiff, Edmon Blankman; for defendant Jas. L. Smith.

In the assault and battery case of William Evans vs. Robert N. and George Hand, reported yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff, assessing the damages at $250. Five per cent. extra allowance was granted to plaintiff's counsel.

SLANDER.

Barbetta Goldstein came before the Superior Court, Judge Jones, and charged Wolf Mayer with slander, in that on the 13th of April last, he used the following language to her, speaking in the German tongue: "I prove that you have passed counterfeit money before, and you have some of these bad bills, and to-morrow morning we will have you arrested."

In justification of this charge, defendant alleged that prior to the alleged use of the aforesaid language, which he denied ever having used at all, the plaintiff passed a counterfeit $5 note at his store; that he sent word to her and she came and changed it; that a few days afterward he found the same bill in the drawer again, and on inquiry was informed that it was taken from plaintiff; that he sent for her a second time, and when she answered the summons she commenced abusing defendant in a shameful manner, calling him and his clerks thieves, &c.

The Jury rendered a verdict for defendant. A. J. Dittenhoffer for plaintiff, R. D. Holmes for defendant.

Important to Holders of Real Property—Right to Use of Neighbor's Drain Pipe—A Novel Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Julia M. Olin vs. William Kemp. The plaintiff and defendant own adjoining houses, Nos. 145 and 147 East Eighteenth-street, in this City. Both these houses were built in 1842, by William E. Dodge, upon lots leased by him from Peter Stuyvesant for 21 years from 1841. A party wall was erected between the houses, and only one drain pipe and one set of waste pipe was put in to carry the waste of both houses into the sewer in the street. This one drain and one set of waste pipes was put in the house No. 145, and the water-closets, &c., of No. 147 communicated with the drain through the party wall. Mr. Dodge in 1852 sold No. 147 to the plaintiff, and covenanted that the connection of pipes should continue. In 1854 Mr. Dodge sold No. 145 to Mr. Babcock, but said nothing in that deed about such connection. Both these deeds were recorded when made. In 1863 the 21 years lease of the land having expired, and there having been a covenant for renewal, the successor of Stuyvesant gave renewals for twenty-one years longer to the plaintiff and Babcock. In 1866 Babcock sold No. 145 to the defendant with a covenant that there were no incumbrances. After taking possession, the defendant discovered that the waste-pipes of No. 147 emptied into the drain in his house, and believing that the plaintiff had no right to use his drain notified her to cut off the connection and in default threatened to cut it off himself. The plaintiff then by her Attorney, Joseph F. Daly, Esq., brought an action and obtained a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from executing his threat. The case now came before the Court on a motion to make the injunction perpetual.

The plaintiff claimed that the covenant in the deed from Dodge to her in 1852, being recorded, was notice to the defendant and Babcock, who bought the adjoining house two years later; also, that besides such covenant, the use of the connection was an "appurtenance," and passed without a special covenant. The language of Dodge's covenant was as follows: "With the privilege of continuing the use of the connection with the pipe or drain in the adjoining house, the walls on either side being party walls."

The defendant contended that this was only a license, and expired when Dodge's original term of twenty-one years ran out in 1863; also, that the record was vague and not calculated to give notice to defendant; also that the use of defendant's drain by the tenants of No. 147 caused an offensive odor, and was a nuisance.

The plaintiff quoted the case of Pyer vs. Carter, decided in 1857 in the English Court of Exchequer, by Baron Watson, (reported in vol. 40 English Law and Equity Reports, p. 410,) in which it was held that such a right to use a drain in an adjoining house was an appurtenance; that it would pass without special covenant, and that trespass would lie for cutting such connection off.

The Court, after a lengthy argument and an animated discussion with counsel on both sides, held that the action was well brought, and granted a permanent injunction restraining the defendant from interfering in any manner with the pipes and connection.

Joseph F. Daly for plaintiff; Charles H. Van Brunt for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 12.

By Judge Barnard.

In the motion of the proof of the last will and testament of Edwin P. Christy, deceased et. al. vs. Harriet E. Christy, contestant; motion to set aside inquest denied with $10 costs. Thomas S. Sandford vs. Mary M. Pegram; motion to relieve from purchase denied. Report of referee confirmed. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 12.

By Judge Brady.

Crowley vs. Burke; see opinion. Joseph Merwin et. al. vs. Wm. J. Rogers et. al.; motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Grand Jury having finished up the business referred to them by the District-Attorney, were discharged on Thursday. During their deliberations they disposed of ninety-one cases, finding indictments in eighty-three and dismissing eight. Many of these indictments include charges against three or four persons. An effort will be made to finish the business of the term next week, the murder cases which were moved off last term are in reserve for the November term.

Yesterday the Recorder passed sentence upon two prisoners, who were remanded for that purpose during the week, as follows:

SENTENCES.

Frederick Bush, for attempt at grand larceny, sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Mai, for petit larceny, sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

The following are the cases which were disposed of by the Court yesterday:

A WALL-STREET THIEF.

Joseph H. Clinton pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money. He would gladly have pleaded only an attempt, but his crime was too plain for the Court to accept any such a compromise. The facts of the case are that, on the 25th of September, Moses Cummings, messenger of the Broadway Bank, was proceeding up Wall-street, towards Broadway, having in his hand a large pocket-book which contained United States gold certificates amounting to $4,000; bank checks and drafts amounting to $20,000, and United States Treasury notes amounting to $500, in all $24,500, and at a point between William and Nassau streets the prisoner came up behind him and snatched the pocket-book with its contents from his hand, then ran away. Mr. Cummings having a keen sense of duty and responsibility, gave the thief chase, as he ran calling out "Stop him! stop him!" The progress of the prisoner was terminated by James Nelson, a carman, who after a somewhat severe struggle, succeeded in holding the thief until the arrival of officer Gilteather, of the First Precinct, who took him in charge. The prisoner having come to the conclusion that his game was misplayed, threw the pocket-book on the street, its contents being scattered. All the property was carefully gathered up, however, and the prisoner secured. He is 22 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a painter. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

William Marshall, one of those honest thieves who always confess their crimes when "they might as well as not," and by so doing, reduce their punishment, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 10th of September the prisoner took from William B. Garrison, of No. 42 West Thirty-eighth-street, dress-goods, &c., of the value of $60. When arrested he confessed the theft, and he subsequently directed Officer Armstrong of the Twenty-sixth Precinct where to find some of the stolen property. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

AN UNFAITHFUL ROOM-MATE.

George Smith pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the night of the 22d of August the prisoner slept in the same room with Thomas Metz, of New-Utrecht, L. I., and on the following morning when Mr. Metz awoke he found that his friend Smith had left, taking with him his watch and chain and coat, all of the value of $42 10. The next time Mr. Metz saw Smith the latter had on his (Metz's) coat. He was remanded for sentence.

BROKE INTO A CARPENTER'S SHOP.

John McIntee, who says he was "on a tare" when he got into trouble, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 25th of September he broke into the carpenter's shop No. 203 East Eighty-sixth-street, and stole an overcoat and tools belonging to the workmen, of the value of $34. The coat, which was found in his possession, was the only thing, he said, he supposed he had taken, and if he took the tools it was without his knowledge, as he must have been drunk at the time." He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

STEALING FROM A FELLOW-BOARDER'S TRUNK.

George Gachstaller pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 6th of October he, supposing that his fellow-boarder, Henry Kahu, of No. 117 Wooster-street, had no pecuniary rights which he was bound to respect, broke open Mr. Kahu's trunk during that gentleman's absence, and took from it money amounting to $60. George was remanded till next Wednesday for sentence.

RAPE.

John J. Sinnett, charged with committing rape upon two little girls, one under 7 years of age and the other under 10, pleaded not guilty, and was put on trial. Owing to the singular ignorance of the oldest of the two children referred to, she not having the remotest idea of the nature of an oath, the Jury was obliged to acquit the prisoner. He is still held, however, on the charge against him for the offence against the youngest of the two children. The facts in this case are of a revolting nature, and the prisoner was saved in his first case merely by the incapacity of the complaining witness, whose education appears to have been sadly neglected. The testimony of the mother and the physician, on the affidavits made on the preliminary examination before the magistrate, is overwhelming.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 12, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112	200 At. Mail S. Co...s30	111¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113¼	300 Butler Coal Co	17
32,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110¼	100 Brunsw. C. L. Co	8
25,000 do	110⅛	250 New-York Cen	117
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100 do	117⅛
First Ser. Small	105⅞	600 do	117⅛
500 do	105⅞	200 do ...2d call	117⅛
5,000 do	105⅛	61 do	117⅛
13,500 do ...2d Ser.	106	60 do	117⅛
2,000 do. 3d S. Small	105¾	50 Erie R.	84⅛
12,000 do	106	100 do	84¼
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100⅛	100 do	84⅜
1,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	100⅛	100 Erie R. Pr	83¾
2,000 Missouri 6s	82	1625 do	84
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72¼	740 do	84½
10,000 do	72¾	50 do ...2d call	84¼
5,000 do ...2d call	72⅜	500 Reading R	116½
1,000 Virginia 6s...x-c	46	400 do	116⅝
1,000 Kentucky 6s	95¾	500 do ...s30	116⅛
2,000 Minnesota 8s	102⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R	117⅜
1,000 N. Car. 6s...x-c	62½	700 Mich. S. & N. I	90⅛
200,000 O. & M. Cer	34⅛	800 do	90⅜
180,000 do	34⅜	800 do ...b30	90½
160,000 do	34⅞	100 do	90¼
2,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	96	100 do ...2d call	90½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P	83¼	1000 Ill. Central R	128⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. Con.		500 Cleve. & Pitts	92
Conv. Bds	84	1100 do	92¼
1,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs	101⅝	2800 Chi. & N. W	47¼
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	103	1000 do	47⅛
1,000 Chi. & Al. In. B	96	100 do ...2d call	47
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs	96	400 Chi. & N. W. P	75¼
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	100	800 do	75⅜
25 Phoenix Bank	108	200 do	75½
90 Fourth National	104	1200 Cleve. & Tol	126⅛
10 do	108¾	300 Chic. & R. I	108½
150 Bank of Commerce	120	200 Tol., W. & W	49
40 Cen. Nat. Bank	115½	500 do	49⅛
1400 Canton Co	56	1600 do	49⅜
100 do	56⅛	200 do	49⅜
100 do	56⅜	100 do ...b30	49⅝
12 Del. & Hud. Canal	155	6 do	50
100 Central Coal Co	55¾	30 P., Ft. W. & C	110¼
600 do	56	500 do	109⅞
300 do	56⅛	100 do	110
400 Cum. Coal P	57¾	500 do ...b30	109⅞
200 do ...2d call	57½	50 do ...2d call	109¾
200 Smith & P. G	14	100 Alt. & T. H	39
500 Wilkesbarre Coal	64½	200 do	39¾
100 do ...b30	64½	200 do	39⅞
100 do ...b30	64¾	300 do	40
200 Quick. Min	54⅜	200 do	40¼
20 do	54	200 do	40⅜
250 West. U. Tel	55	300 do	40⅜
100 do	55½	50 do	40⅝
75 West. U. Tel., Rus.		500 do ...2d call	42
Extension	97	250 Chic. & Alt	113
500 Union Nav. Co	112	100 Mil. & St. P	57⅛
100 do	112½	100 do	57¾
100 Hudson R. R	121⅝	700 Mil. & St. P. Pr	76
300 do	122	900 do	76¼
100 do ...b15	122	100 do	76½
100 do ...b30	122		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$100,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser	106	1200 Clev. & Pitts R	92⅞
		2500 do	93
50,000 O. & M. Cer	34½	1500 Chic. & N. W	46¾
250,000 do	34⅜	300 do	46⅞
200 West. U. Tel	54⅜	200 do	47
100 do	54⅝	100 P., F. W. & C	108⅞
100 Mar. Min	14	200 do	109⅞
100 Mar. Pref	30¼	300 Chic. & N. W. P	75½
200 Boston W. P	32⅜	300 Chic. & R. I	108⅜
200 do ...b30	32⅝	400 Tol., Wab. & W	50
200 do	32½	500 do	50¼
100 Quick. Min. Co	54⅝	600 do	50⅜
100 Erie R. P	83½	100 T., W. & W. Pr	73
100 Erie R. Pr	84⅛	100 Alt. & T. H	42
163 N. Y. Cen	117½	100 do	42½
200 do	117⅝	200 do	42¾
100 Hudson R	122¾	500 do	43
100 Reading R	116⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	74
200 do	116⅜	100 Mil. & St. P	58
100 Mich. Cen. R	117⅛	100 do	58⅛
50 do	117½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	76½
100 M. S. & N. I	90⅝	1000 do	76⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113½	400 Hud. R. R	122⅜
9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110⅜	800 Reading R	116½
1,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s		100 Mich. Cen	117¼
First Ser.	106¼	300 Ill. Cen. R	128
5,000 do ...2d Ser	106	3000 Clev. & Pitts	93¼
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N.	72½	2000 do	93½
160,000 O. & M. Cer	34⅝	200 do	93½
300 Canton Co	56¼	200 Chi. & N. W	46⅞
300 Cum. Coal. P	58	1280 Chi. & N. W. P	75½
100 West. U. Tel	54⅜	400 Cleve. & Tol	127
300 do	54½	100 do	127½
200 do	54¼	300 Chic. & R. I	108½
100 Quick. Min. Co	54½	1100 do	108⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co	13¾	400 Tol., W. & W	52
100 Mich. S. & N. I	90⅝	200 do	51⅞
1500 do	90¾	800 P., Ft. W. & C	109⅝
100 Mar. Min. Pr	30½	100 do	109¾
100 Central Coal	56½	400 Alt. & T. H. P	43½
90 N. Y. Central	118	200 Alt. & T. H. Pr	75
200 do	118⅛	100 do	75¼
1200 do	118⅛	100 do	76
700 do	118⅜	100 C., Bur. & Quin	136
500 do ...s10	118⅜	1000 Mil. & St. P	59
100 Erie R. Pr	86⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pr	77
700 do	86⅜	500 do	76⅜
40 do	86	300 do	76⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$80,000 Ohio & M. C	34⅛	500 Tol., W. & W	49
40,000 do	34½	200 do ...b30	49
20,000 do ...s15	34	100 do ...s15	49
100 Canton Co	56⅛	300 do	49⅛
200 Ashb'n Coal	15	200 do	49¼
100 Quick. Min. Co	54⅞	200 do ...b10	49¼
200 Butler Coal	16½	100 do ...b30	49⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co ...b10	13⅜	200 do	49½
200 Mar. Pref	30⅛	200 do ...b30	49½
100 do ...s5	30⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R ...s3	116¾
200 West. U. Tel	54¼	100 Ill. Cen. R ...s3	128¼
200 do ...b30	55	400 Clev. & P. R	91⅞
100 do ...b30	54¾	200 do ...s3	91⅝
200 N. Y. Cen	116⅞	300 Clev. & Tol	126⅜
200 do	116¾	500 do	126⅜
300 do	117	300 Chi. R. I. & P	108⅛
200 do	117⅛	100 do ...b3	108⅜
500 Erie Railroad	84⅛	200 do ...c	108¼
100 Hud. R. R ...x-d	121½	600 Chic. & N. W	47
100 Erie R. P	83½	200 do ...b10	47¼
100 do	83¾	800 do	47⅜
200 do	83⅞	500 do ...b3	47¼
100 do	84	400 do ...s3	47⅛
1600 Reading R	116½	1500 do	47¼
200 do ...s15	116½	400 do ...b10	47½
400 do ...b3	116½	1600 do	47⅜
1800 do ...b10	116⅜	100 do ...s30	47½
400 do	116⅝	1400 Chi. & N. W. P	75¼
1200 M. So. & N. I	90⅛	300 do	75¼
300 do ...b10	90⅜	300 do ...b3	74¾
300 do ...b3	90¼	200 do ...b30	75¼
200 do ...b3	90⅜	200 P., F. W. & C ...x-d	109⅜
300 do ...s3	90¼	100 do ...c	109⅝
100 do ...s15	90⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C ...s10	34⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R	90½
30,000 do	34⅜	100 do ...b10	90½
10,000 do ...s3	34⅛	200 do	90⅜
10,000 do ...b10	34⅛	600 do ...b3	90½
200 Cum. Coal	57⅜	300 do	90½
100 Quicksilver	54⅝	300 Ill. Cen. R	128¼
600 Mariposa Pref ...s3	30	100 do ...s3	128⅛
150 do ...b15	30⅛	1800 Cleve. & Pitts	93
300 N. Y. Cen ...b3	118	200 do ...b10	93
300 do	118	400 do ...s10	92⅞
400 do	117⅞	400 do ...c	93
100 do ...b10	118	500 Clev. & Tol	127⅛
600 Erie Railroad	84⅛	400 do ...s3	127¼
500 do	83⅝	200 do ...b15	127⅜
200 do ...s5	83	1100 Ch., R. I. & P	108⅛
100 Erie R. Pr	85⅞	100 do ...s10	108⅛
300 do ...b3	86	200 do ...b15	108⅝
500 Reading R ...s3	116⅛	400 do	108⅝
100 Alt. & T. H	43	200 do ...b3	108¼
100 Tol., W. & W	49⅞	800 Chic. & N. W	47
600 do	50	1100 do ...b3	47
200 do ...b30	50¼	200 do ...b10	47⅛
300 do	50⅛	400 do ...s3	47
100 do ...s15	50	600 Chic. & N. W. P	75½
400 Mich. Cen. R	117	800 do	75⅝
300 do	117⅜	100 do ...s15	75¼
200 do	117⅜	200 P. F. W. & C	109⅝

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

600 Canton Co	56	100 Hud. R. R ...x-d	123
200 do	55½	400 Tol., W & W	53
100 do ...b10	56¼	800 do	52¾
200 do ...b3	56¼	100 do	52½
200 Cum. Coal	58	300 do	52⅜
100 do	58⅛	400 do ...b30	53
200 do	58¼	300 do ...b3	52⅜
100 do ...b15	58⅜	600 Mich. S. & N. I	90⅜
300 Schuylkill Coal	8	200 do ...b3	90⅞
200 Butler Coal	17⅛	800 do	90⅞
200 Quicksilver	54¾	800 do ...s3	90¾
200 do ...b15	55	100 Chi. R. I. & P	108⅛
200 Mar. Min Co	13¾	100 Ill. Cen. R	128
100 do ...b3	13¾	400 Clev. & Pitts	93¼
400 New-York C	118¾	200 do	93½
500 do	118½	400 Cleve. & Tol	127¼
200 do ...s3	118½	1100 Chic. & N. W	47
100 do ...b15	118⅝	1200 do ...b3	47
200 do ...b3	118½	500 do ...b3	47⅛
200 Mar. Pref	30	2100 do	47⅛
100 West. U. Tel	54¾	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr	75½
600 Erie R	83⅝	200 do ...b5	75⅝
100 do ...b10	83¾	800 do	75⅝
300 do ...s3	83⅝	800 do ...s3	75⅝
200 do ...b3	83¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C	109⅞
800 Reading R	116⅝	800 do ...b3	110
700 do	116⅜	600 do	110

Friday, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning at 151@150⅞ ₱ cent., but gradually advanced through the forenoon to 152½@152⅞ ₱ cent. While the Philadelphia *Ledger* fraud of yesterday had spent its force here, there seemed to be some probability that it caused a temporary depression in United States 5-20s in London, yesterday, to which market the substance of the false and rascally telegram was dispatched by the Atlantic Cable. Of course a day or two will be required to set the matter right abroad, as it has already been at home. The high price of Gold has made an extremely dull Exchange market for Saturday's steamers. Bills on London are 106½@106⅞ ₱ cent.

The funds of the United States are firm. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 113¼ ₱ cent., and there was a good business in other descriptions at the full prices of Thursday. The State Bonds of Tennessee and Missouri were also in demand, and the prices ½@½ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. There have been large buyers of Tennessees for several days past through one or more of the private Banking firms in Wall-street.

In the Money market there is no change in the moderate rates and easy supply quoted for some weeks past. There is some currency still going West, but the amount not so considerable as last week. National Bank Notes are scarce with the City Banks, and they are using Greenbacks almost exclusively in making their remittances to the interior.

The business on the Stock Exchange is rapidly increasing. The speculation to-day embraced, for the first time of late, a vigorous upward movement in Wabash and Toledo shares, and in the Common and Preferred shares of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road. The advance in all these was 3@4 ₱ cent. since yesterday, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Wabash since last week. Corresponding with Western Stocks of this class, the Northwest Common speculation was again advanced, and the volume of purchases largely increased at 47@47½ ₱ cent. The earnings of the Road in October promise a large gain upon the same month last year, and a similar report comes from the Rock Island and others of the Western lines. The Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Illinois Central and Reading were all firm, and Pittsburgh sold up to 92½@93 ₱ cent. Among the New-York Roads, Central was again strongly upward, selling at 118⅞ ₱ cent. at the Second regular Board. Hudson was also higher (122⅞ ₱ cent., ex-dividend,) the highest figure for several months, the recent 4 ₱ cent. Dividend being taken into account. Mr. Vanderbilt is reported to have purchased for the Hudson River Company, for down-town station property, the whole of St. John's Park, from the Corporation of Trinity Church, for a million of dollars. Erie Preferred ran up to 86½ ₱ cent.; the Common was dull. Of the Miscellaneous Stocks, Mariposa Preferred, Central Coal and Wilkesbarre Coal were the firmest. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night, the market closing firm:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99¾	Northwest	46⅞	47⅛
U. S. 5-20s	113¼	113⅜	N. West Pref	74⅞	75⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅝	106⅝	Rock Island	108¼	108⅝
N. Y. Central	116⅝	118⅝	Fort Wayne	109⅝	109⅞
Erie	84¼	84⅛	Cumb'land Coal	57¾	58⅜
Hudson*	121⅝	123	Quicksilver	54⅝	54⅝
Reading	116⅝	116⅛	W. U. Telegraph	55	54⅝
Mich. Southern	90⅝	91⅞	Mariposa Pref	30	30
Illinois Central	128⅜	128	Ohio Certificates	33⅝	34⅝
Pittsburgh	93⅛	91⅜	American Gold	151	153⅛
Tennessee 6s	72⅝	72⅝	Bills on London	106⅛	106⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Metropolitan	125
Merchants'	116	Citizens'	130
City	200	Market	114
Phoenix	107	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	112
Butchers & Drovers	125	Corn Exchange	120
National	110	Continental	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	106
Seventh Ward	110	New-York County	140
State of New-York	113	Park	145
Commerce	119⅝	Central National	115⅛
Ocean	105	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	115
Bank of the Repub	115	Tenth National	101
Hanover	110⅛	Oriental Bank	125
Irving	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	93	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Gt. Western 2d M. '83	74½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	113	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	116	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort	101½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	98½	N. J. Central 1st M	103
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	94	N. J. Central 2d M	104½
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	88
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	93½
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	103	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	77
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Miss. & Mo. L'dG's 1st M	65
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	111	Chic. & Alton. S. F	101½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	103½	Chi. & Al. income	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B	88½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	79½
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv	82½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	87
Lack. & West'n Bds	98	McGregor West. 1st M	80
Del. L. & W. 1st M	99	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M	60
Del. L. & W. 2d M	99	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st M	91½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,564,534 52; including for Customs, $464,000; Gold Notes, $275,000. Payments, $379,539 05. Balance, $94,874,404 92.

We felt quite sure yesterday that there was no reason to reflect upon the banking house, said to be stockholders in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in reference to the fraud perpetrated through that paper on the public on Thursday morning. To-day we have the direct assurance that Mr. Drexel was quite as ignorant as the public of the real origin and sinister object of the telegram, and that he made no speculative transactions in Gold, based upon it, either through his New-York or Philadelphia house.

Messrs. James T. Closson and Jacob Hays have formed a new Stock Exchange house, to begin business on Monday next, October 15, with William H. Hays and David Groesbeck as special partners, contributing $100,000 to the capital of the house.

The Earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of September, 1866, were:

Erie Railway ... $1,326,415 00
Buffalo Division ... 84,931 90—$1,411,346 90

For September, 1865:

Erie Railway ... $1,336,615 27
Buffalo Division ... 98,669 42—$1,435,284 69

Decrease on Erie Railway and Buffalo Division ... $23,937 79

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 15,759 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bags Corn Meal, 57,750 bushels Wheat, 139,425 bushels Corn, 55,783 bushels Barley, 250 bushels Malt, 14,318 bushels Oats, 501 pkgs. Cut Meats, 549 bbls. Beef, 352 pkgs. Lard, and 235 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 75@$13 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been firm in price, but inactive.

CANDLES—Have been moderately dealt in at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—The main inquiry has been for Rio at former rates; Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A moderate demand prevails for desirable lots at full prices. Middling grades ranged from 39c.@42c., chiefly at 40c.@41c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,600 bales, against receipts of 2,132 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,653
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	16,450
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	44,248
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	476,392
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Oct. 1	2,299
Exports since September	23,773
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	333,711
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043

FISH—A less active demand prevails for the leading articles at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, at decidedly lower prices, the market closing very heavily. Sales since our last, 9,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 80@$10 10; very poor to good old Extra State at $8 00@$10 40; fair to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $10 50@$12; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 35@$11 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 80	@$10 10
Extra State	8 00	@12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 55	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 35	@11 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	12 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 60	@17 75

Southern Flour is quiet, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 80@$13 10 for poor to good, and $13 15@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and wanted. Rye Flour has been in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 60 ₱ bbl. Sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 10 for City, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 15 for Baltimore, and $5 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,050 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and much depressed in price. Sales since our last, 43,000 bushels, including New White Michigan at $3 30; Milwaukee Club at $2; new Chicago Spring at $2 25; choice White Genesee at $3 32½, and Amber State at $2 90 per bushel. Corn has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 148,000 bushels, at 93½c. for inferior; 93½c.@94c., afloat, and 94½c. @95c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; 95c. for Yellow Western, and 96c. for White do. ₱ bushel. Oats have been less active at about previous figures. We quote: Chicago at 53c.@59c., the latter a fancy price; Milwaukee at 57c.@60½c.; State at 62c. ₱ bushel. Sales 63,000 bushels. Rye is in moderate demand; sales 19,450 bushels, including old Western at $1 05, and new do. at $1 17 ₱ bushel. Barley continues depressed; 35,000 bushels were sold at $1 20@$1 21 for State, and $1 32@$1 35 for Canada West ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is dull to-day; 2,800 bushels new have been sold at $1 35@$1 38 ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Oct. 9, Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co., notice, thus: "The Flour Market has ruled very steady through the week, the supply has been good and the demand active. At the close the tendency is toward lower figures. Receipts for week, 23,440 bbls. Shipments for week, 29,918 bbls. Freight to New-York, all rail, $1 70; to Boston and Portland, all rail, $1 83; to Buffalo, by propeller, 90c. ₱ bbl. The business in the Wheat market during the past week has been quite active. The weather has continued of the most favorable character for getting the crop forward, and farmers have taken advantage of it, the receipts being the heaviest of the season. The demand, however, has proved fully equal to the supply, and the elevators here have been kept pretty nearly empty all the time. The orders are chiefly from millers, and but little is doing on speculation. The demand for shipment by rail to milling points in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Maine is quite considerable, and would be much larger but for the scarcity of cars, and difficulty in shipping. This indicates small stocks in the States mentioned. The great bulk of the receipts have inspected as No. 2 and No. 3, only about one-fifteenth proving No. 1. It thus seems that the damage to the crop is larger than heretofore estimated. All grades but No. 1 have tended downward, and closed 8c.@13c. lower. With a continuance of fine weather even larger receipts may be expected next week. The Inspection reports for the week show that 123 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 913 car loads as No. 2, 656 car loads as No. 3, and 159 car loads as rejected. Lake Freights are steady. We quote at 16c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 26c. to Oswego. The rates of Lake Insurance are 1.80 ₱ cent. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 2.40 ₱ cent. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 272,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 627,609 bushels, against 747,145 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 17,801 bushels by rail and 685,295 bushels by lake, as follows: 373,118 bushels to Buffalo, 151,197 bushels to Oswego, 35,800 to Ogdensburgh, 64,380 to Cleveland, 38,000 to Kingston, 10,500 to Toledo, 10,000 to Dunkirk, and 2,300 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $2 03; No. 2, $1 66; No. 3, $1 56; rejected, $1 40. Oats are quiet but steady; stock moderate; receipts small. We quote No. 1 at 36c. and No. 2 at 33c. Receipts for week, 9,091 bushels. Shipments for week, 467 bushels. Rye continues firm at 78c. for No. 1 and 72c. for No. 2. Receipts for week, 5,259 bushels. Corn is in good demand at 62c. for No. 1. Receipts for week, 6,297 bushels. Shipments for week, 23,618 bushels."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Oct. 10 says: "The weather up to last evening continued dry, with a clear atmosphere and high temperature for the season, but it rained heavy last night, and the indications are that there will be more rain. We publish in our present issue additional crop news from various parts of the West, from which it will be seen that the Corn has not been injured much up to date, excepting on the river bottoms, where it was overflown; that with this exception the crop is good, and all that was needed was a couple of weeks of dry weather to put it out of danger, and this we have had during the last ten days. An immense amount of Corn has been injured in the Scioto, Miami and Lower Wabash bottom lands, but the great abundance and goodness of the crop throughout the West, with these exceptions, will more than compensate for this loss. It will be seen that the amount of Fall Wheat sown in September has been very small, owing to the rain; but the dry weather of the past two weeks enabled farmers to sow a large amount, and, though it is late, doubtless farmers generally took advantage of it. Potatoes are reported to be in a bad condition in many places, especially in flat, wet lands. Hogs are generally reported abundant, and there, doubtless, will be a marked increase in the number which will be brought to market the coming season."

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 30@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but firm, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "The improved condition of the market, as noticed in our circular last week, has been well supported through a continued liberal demand for consumption. Receipts of the week foot up 1,925 bales, these mostly of prime grades, including about 500 bales fancy Wisconsins. Medium and low grades are neglected, unless offered at low speculative prices. Our last advices from the English markets are down to Sept. 20; the crop was then in progress of picking, and was estimated at two-thirds of last year. Kents are quoted at £8 8s.@£10 10s.; Sussex, £8. The growth in England is put down at 100,000 to 140,000 bales below the consumption; this deficiency must be made up from stocks on hand and from importations." Nurnberg (German) advices of 18th September, report "a fair crop as to quantity; the qualities are turning out not so good as anticipated on account of wet weather and little sunshine during August. Bavarians and Bohemians are backward in gathering crop. Prices will be lower than last year on account of cholera and large stock of beer on hand; the growth in Germany and France will give a surplus for export at from £5 to £6 sterling."

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive.

LATHS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, especially hemlock-tannages, within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted Sole, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request, and desirable lots have been steady in prices. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, the receipts of lumber show a falling off of a little over 1,000,000 feet compared with those of the week previous. Last year the receipts from Oct. 7 to the close of navigation were about 77,000,000 feet. It is not expected that so much will come forward during the balance of this season; for though the route by the Champlain may be less obstructed by grain boats this year than last the vessels on Lake Ontario and the boats on the Oswego Canal will be more occupied this year than last in the transportation of the more valuable freight of barley. Already the lumber trade in Canada feels the want of vessels, and an advance over the present rates of freight must be given to bring forward the lumber. Higher prices than the current quotations must follow, consequent on the increased cost of transportation or on light receipts, hence to the close. The market until Monday ruled quiet; since then considerable activity has prevailed, principally on New-York account, from which place several buyers have been in attendance. Prices are without change and firm.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves Pounds.
1863	15,748,767	395	....	6,012,400
1864	16,749,045	1,862	4,900	2,851,000
1865	8,834,654	221	....	770,000
1866	8,388,722	1,342	....	1,144,500

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves Pounds.
1863	177,526,875	18,513	192,278	180,116,915
1864	194,308,047	18,808	274,286	77,438,286
1865	180,649,407	14,686	136,174	18,562,889
1866	235,788,084	33,328	115,533	20,182,045

MOLASSES—Is less active, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 44c.@57½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@71c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 12½@$10 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at former prices, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive and depressed, at 24c.@24½c. for Crude; 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@60c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been in rather more demand, and quoted firmer. The available supply is quite moderate. Other kinds inactive. Sales since our last, 6,180 bbls., in lots, at $33 18¾@$33 30 for new Mess, closing at $33 25 cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,350 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all October, seller and buyer, at $33 12½@$33 25; November, seller, $31 25; all the year, seller, part at $29, and January, seller, $27 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 275 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib ₱ lb. Sales 285 boxes. Lard is inactive and lower. Sales since our last, 560 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited demand, at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef is beginning to arrive rather freely. India Mess is quoted at $37@$40, and Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₱ tierce. No sales have been reported. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $45@$48 @ bbl. Dressed Hogs are plenty and rather dull at 13c.@13½c. for heavy, and 13½c.@13¾c. for light, ₱ lb. Butter continues inactive and heavy, at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@35c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 6c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	18	@20

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	6	@12
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet at former prices.

SALT—Has been inquired for at unchanged figures.

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been held very firmly, but have been less active. Sales since our last, 1,030 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@14½c., and 350 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 38,000 lbs. at 15½c.@18½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 106,900 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ₱ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ₱ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 45@$1 60; extra fine to finest, $1 75@$2 ₱ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 60c.@70c.; superior to fine, 75c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@95c. ₱ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ₱ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ lb. Orange Pecco—Common to fine, 70c.@$1 80 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO—Leaf is in demand and steady. Sales 312 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@14½c., and 120 cases Ohio at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. We quote manufactured thus:

	Free—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—		
Common	$0 30@$0 40	$0 30@$0 40
Medium	45@ 55	45@ 55
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs., Common	30@ 40	30@ 40
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work: ¼ lbs. and lbs.—		
Common	35@ 45	35@ 45
Medium	50@ 60	50@ 60
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	75@ 1 15
	In Bond—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: Common	$0 23@$0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work: Common	25@ 35	25@ 35
Good and Fine	50@ 75	50@ 80

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 14,000 bushels Oats at 3½d. ₱ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Hamburg, 800 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 600 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

MEATS.

There was a very meagre attendance of buyers at the market this forenoon, and trade was quite dull in nearly all branches, owing, of course, chiefly to the rain storm. The supply of fresh meats was liberal, and dealers were disposed to yield a trifle in prices. The demand was very moderate. In the lower market, a pretty fair business was transacted in light and medium carcasses of mutton, prices of which were quoted down a shade. The purchasers were mainly of the working classes.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	$ 25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, round, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	15	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	87	@1 50
Mutton, by the carcase, ₱ lb	8	@ 12½
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@ 14
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Lamb, ₱ lb	18	@ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4 50
Pork, joints, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Pork steaks, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Pork, corned, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Bacon, ₱ lb	23	@ 25
Hams, ₱ lb	22	@ 25
Shoulders, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	28	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb	20	@ 24
Lard, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Suet, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Tripe, ₱ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The assortment is steadily increasing, with, however, no very noteworthy gain to buyers, as regards prices. The demand has been fair during most of the week, but to-day is restricted.

Chickens, ₱ lb	$ 30	@ 35
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	75	@1 50
Ducks, ₱ lb	28	@ 35
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25	@2 50
Ducks, black, ₱ pair	1 00	@1 25
Ducks, teal, ₱ pair	62½	@ 87½
Ducks, Wood, ₱ pair	75	@1 12½
Fowls, ₱ lb	25	@ 33
Geese, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Geese, each	1 50	@2 50
Partridges, ₱ pair	1 25	@2 00
Pigeons, squab, ₱ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Pigeons, wild, ₱ dozen	2 25	@3 75
Plovers, ₱ dozen	2 50	@4 75
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	1 00	@1 75
Rabbits, ₱ pair	50	@ 62
Squirrels, each	12	@ 18
Snipe, ₱ doz	50	@2 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Woodcock, ₱ pair	1 00	@1 50

FISH.

High prices are the rule in this line, owing to the very moderate receipts. The demand, however, is not remarkably brisk.

Bass, ₱ lb	$ 18	@ 30
Black-fish, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Blue-fish, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Carp, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Clams, soft, ₱ doz	50	@ 1 00
Clams, hard, ₱ doz	40	@ 60
Cod, ₱ lb	10	@ 15
Cod, dried, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Crabs, soft shell, ₱ dozen	1 75	@ 2 00
Eels, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Flounders, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Haddock, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Herrings, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Herrings, smoked, ₱ bunch	10	@ 12
King-fish, ₱ lb	30	@ 35
Lafayette, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Lobsters, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	1 25	@ 1 50
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@ 3 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Perch, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Porgies, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Pickerel, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	35	@ 45
Scollops, ₱ quart	25	@ 35
Sheepshead, ₱ lb	40	@ 50
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Sturgeon, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Trout, salmon, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Turtle, Green, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
White Fish, ₱ lb	15	@ 25

VEGETABLES.

The trade of the week has been anything but satisfactory to dealers, most of whom complain because abundant supplies and comparatively low prices do not attract a better run of custom.

Beans, Lima, ₱ quart	$ 20	@ 30
Beans, String, ₱ half peck	40	@ 50
Beets, new, ₱ bunch	5	@ 8
Cabbages, new, each	8	@ 20
Cabbages, red, each	18	@ 30
Carrots, new, ₱ bunch	4	@ 7
Cauliflowers, each	15	@ 50
Celery, ₱ bunch	15	@ 25
Corn, ₱ doz. ears	20	@ 30
Cucumbers, each	1	@ 3
Egg Plants, each	6	@ 15
Garlic, ₱ bunch	20	@ 25
Lettuce, ₱ head	3	@ 6
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Melons, each	10	@ 50
Mint, ₱ bunch	2	@ 4
Okra, ₱ 100	45	@ 60
Onions, ₱ peck	50	@ 75
Onions, ₱ quart	6	@ 8
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	10	@ 15
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	6	@ 10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Peppers, ₱ doz	18	@ 25
Peppers, red, ₱ bunch	8	@ 12
Potatoes, new, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 50
Potatoes, new, ₱ peck	37½	@ 62½
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ peck	50	@ 62½
Pumpkins, each	30	@ 50
Radishes, ₱ bunch	2	@ 3
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	2	@ 4
Squash, each	6	@ 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	5	@ 10
Tomatoes, pickling, ₱ half peck	40	@ 70
Turnips, new, ₱ bunch	8	@ 12
Water Cresses, ₱ quart	12	@ 18

FRUIT.

Business has been on a moderate scale, without any remarkable changes in prices of the leading articles.

Almonds, ₱ lb	30	@ 40
Apples, ₱ half peck	30	@ 75
Bananas, each	3	@ 8
Citron, ₱ lb	45	@ 50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8	@ 10
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@ 25
Currants, Zante, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Figs, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Grapes, ₱ lb	10	@ 35
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	50	@ 75
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	10	@ 12
Lemons, ₱ doz	20	@ 30
Oranges, ₱ doz	25	@ 75
Pears, ₱ quart	12	@ 50
Peaches, ₱ quart	25	@ 50
Plums, ₱ quart	25	@ 50
Pine Apples, each	18	@ 50
Prunes, ₱ lb	35	@ 40
Quinces, ₱ 100	2 00	@ 5 30
Raisins, ₱ lb	18	@ 28
Walnuts, ₱ quart	10	@ 12

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Most articles in this line have been in pretty fair request at our quotations.

Butter, new, fancy table, ₱ lb	$ 50	@ 60
Butter, new, fair to good table, ₱ lb	42	@ 48
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb	32	@ 20
Cheese, ₱ lb	16	@ 22
Eggs, seven for	25	@ —
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle	30	@ —
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb	37½	@ 40

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 25	@$9 00
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb	30	@ 50
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl	13 00	@18 00
Flour, Family, ₱ 24 lb. bags	1 50	@ 2 50
Meal, Corn, ₱ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 30
Meal, Oat, ₱ 25 lb. bags	1 25	@ 1 75
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ₱ lb	10	@ 15
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb	10	@ [illegible]
Sugar, Brown, ₱ lb	13	@ [illegible]
Sugar, Soft White, ₱ lb	16	@ [illegible]
Sugar, Hard, ₱ lb	17	@ [illegible]
Syrup, ₱ gallon	87	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb	80	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb	90	@ 1 25
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb	65	@ 1 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Characters by Messrs. Jean Davenport, J. H. Taylor, Leffingwell, W. Davidge, J. Duell, Miss Monck, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Andrews.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters embracing the whole strength of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, G. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carson, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great rôle of MARY STUART.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE CHILD STEALER and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full Company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, GEORGE BARRINGTON; OR, THE GENTLEMAN HIGHWAYMAN, NEW-YORK FIREMEN and the HAPPY MAN.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS EVENING—KOENIG RICHARD DER DRITTE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA SOMNAMBULA. The principal characters by Miss A. M. Hauck, Sig. Baragli, Miss Fanny Stockton, Sig. Antonucci, &c. Conductor—Sig. Torriani.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMINGS' COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS. THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. THIRD WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES. Mozier.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A member of the Grand Jury which recently reconsidered and quashed the indictment against HARVEY DOOLITTLE at Chicago, states in a note to the *Tribune* of that city, that the bill was reconsidered on facts represented by the foreman that it would be injurious to some of our citizens who had money deposited with DOOLITTLE, that the Montreal Bank had DOOLITTLE under $15,000 bonds, and that some of the poorer class of depositors might be benefited by a short delay.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch states that the officers constituting the Soldiers' Monument Board, which was organized fifteen months ago to solicit subscriptions to locate a Soldiers' Cemetery for those who fell during the Peninsula campaign, have nearly completed their labors, in which they have been greatly aided by Miss D. L. DIX. The fund contributed to erect a monument and to arrange the grounds of the cemetery were obtained from merchants and other persons in New-York and other cities.

The small pox broke out in a family of seven negroes in St. Paul, Minn., last week, and as the health officers neglected to remove them from the crowded locality in which they lived, some of the neighbors took them outside the city, and left them in a swamp in a rude and hastily constructed hut. Here the poor sick people, unable to move or help themselves, remained four days, almost without attention.

A man ran against the locomotive of a train going into Rochester on Wednesday night, although a flagman seized him by the collar and attempted to prevent him. The man was thrown as high as the smoke pipe, and when he fell one of his feet was caught under a wheel, which cut off two or three of his toes. The sole of his boot on the other foot was torn off. His head was injured and he lay senseless upon the ground, but his injuries will not prove fatal.

The accounts about the crops in Lower Canada, the Quebec *News* of the 10th inst., says, are more favorable. Large quantities of grain have been removed from the fields, and the shocks have not sustained so much damage as was supposed. The potato rot has stopped, and there are not many complaints about the crop. Coarse grains are arriving at Montreal in large quantities, for which there is a brisk demand.

Maj.-Gen. MILES, who has recently received the appointment of Colonel in the Regular Army, is now at his home in Roxbury, Mass. Five years ago he was a clerk in a store in Boston, and had never seen military service. He received a commission of Lieutenant in a volunteer regiment, and from that position has fought his way up to the full rank of Major-General.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says the apple crop in that vicinity is very abundant this season, and a great deal of cider is being manufactured and brought to market. It is offered freely at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 per barrel, according to quality.

A meeting of the graduates of Yale College, was held on the evening of the 8th inst. and organized an association. Hon. HIRAM F. MATHER, of the class of 1813, was chosen President. Among the Vice-Presidents is Rev. J. P. GULLIVER, D. D., of the class of 1840.

It is Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. M. WHITTLESEY, of Detroit, and not Brevet Brig.-Gen. ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY, of Maine, who has recently been appointed Chief Quartermaster on the Staff of Major-Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

Hon. HENRY WILSON made a public profession of the Christian religion on Sunday last, and united with the Congregational Church in Boston, of which Rev. Dr. EDWARD N. KIRK is pastor.

The Penn Soap Company's Works, in Boston, formerly known as [illegible] Soap Works, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss about $25,000.

Gen. WM. H. PALFREY, who was lost in the disaster to the *Evening Star*, was a brother to Postmaster PALFREY, of Boston.

LOCAL NEWS.

GONZALES and PELLICIER, the two Spaniards who murdered Señor OTERO, also a Spaniard, in the City Park, Brooklyn, about a year ago, were yesterday executed at Raymond-street jail, Brooklyn. The execution passed off quietly in the presence of about four hundred persons, without any specially noteworthy incident. A full confession of guilt was made by PELLICIER, a day or two since, in which he implicates GONZALES and a man named VIELE. The latter was a principal witness against the two men who were yesterday executed.

An action of interest to merchants who are in the habit of selling goods to customers who represent themselves as responsible agents or factors, was on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit—Part III—before Justice DAVIS and a Jury. The case is entitled PRESTON WARE and others *vs.* LEWIS L. WHITEHOUSE. The trial occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The amount involved is between $7,000 and $8,000. The defendants propose to take the case to a higher Court on important questions of law.

In June last a judgment was taken by default in the action known as the Christy Will Case when it came up for trial in its order on the calendar, before Justice BARNARD, at the Circuit. Subsequently a motion was made at Special Term to set aside the inquest taken by default. This motion was argued some time ago, and yesterday the Court rendered its decision. The motion is denied, with $10 costs. HARRIET E. CHRISTY is the principal contestant of the will.

The case of LEONARD APPLEBY and others *vs.* The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, which has been on trial for several days past in the Supreme Court Circuit—Part III—before Justice DAVIS, was concluded yesterday by the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiffs for $13,907 83, the full amount claimed. An extra allowance of three per cent. on the amount of the verdict was granted by the Court, on motion of WM. H. ARNOUX, Esq., one of the counsel for the plaintiffs.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions concluded their business for the Term on Thursday, and were discharged. They found eighty-three indictments yesterday. JOSEPH H. CLINTON, a Wall-street thief, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Several other prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary for terms varying from three months to one year.

A destructive fire occurred last night at about 10 o'clock, by which the entire contents of the buildings Nos. 87 and 89 Mangin street, owned and occupied by ANDREW CHRISTIAN as a manufactory of children's fancy carriages and hobby-horses, were entirely destroyed. The entire loss on building, stock on hand and machinery is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. Supposed to be fully insured.

The General Term of the Common Pleas, held by all the Judges, for the hearing of appeals from the Marine and District Courts, will commence on Monday next.

Gold closed firm yesterday; said to be in part on Cable news from London of the effect of the fraudulent telegram to the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The Stock market was buoyant and the Money market easy.

Business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was on a restricted scale. Prices of Breadstuffs favored buyers, decidedly. Cotton was firm. Pork, buoyant. Freights were inactive.

The Elections and the Restoration of the Union.

The result of the recent elections is entitled to very grave consideration in all the States and by all the parties to be affected by it. It announces the verdict of the People upon the great political question which awaits solution—the restoration of the Southern States to their share of political power in the General Government; and it establishes the political character of Congress throughout the whole of President JOHNSON's term of office. It has decided that the Democratic Party as such shall not decide when, nor how, that restoration shall take place; and it has also decided, though with less directness and emphasis, that it shall not take place upon the President's policy of admitting members from those States into Congress, as a matter of right, and without conditions to be imposed by law. It has also decided that the Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress ought to be ratified and become valid as part and parcel of that instrument, before this restoration takes place at all.

In our judgment the public welfare demands that this decision should be accepted, and respected, by the whole country—by the North and by the South, and by the President himself, as a final solution of a complicated and perilous problem. The very necessity of the case seems to us a strong reason for such a course. It is a decision from which there is no appeal. Two years from now, it is true, the people may be called upon to review their verdict; but who can tell in what dangers and disasters the nation may be meanwhile involved? Every dictate of safety and every interest of the country demand that the Union should be restored at the earliest possible moment. The South is especially interested in this, because until that is done it can have no voice whatever in national affairs, and all its material, social and pecuniary interests must be seriously impaired. The President is equally interested in the same result, because it is the only thing which can give scope to the exercise of the legitimate functions of his high office, and afford him the political support which he needs. Of the House of Representatives, as now constituted, the Union Party has more than two-thirds. The President is, therefore, powerless to arrest any measure of legislation upon which they may be united—powerless even to prevent his own impeachment, if that should be resolved on as a party measure. The admission of loyal members from the South would afford a counterpoise to this ascendency which, without destroying the Union majority, would put an effectual check upon the extreme action of its most reckless members.

It may be urged that Congress has no right to exact assent to the Amendment as a condition of representation in Congress. We admit it—we do not believe the right exists. But if the people assert and exercise it, where lies the remedy? The case cannot be carried into any court. The President has no power to redress the wrong; he cannot set aside existing law, nor force members into Congress against the will of Congress itself. Besides, this requirement is not put into the form of any law; it is simply acted upon, not asserted,—and it is not easy to see, therefore, how constitutional objections can be made to reach it. If members vote against admission, and the people sustain them in so doing, we do not see how either courts or the President can take cognizance of their action; still less how it can be reversed.

The Southern States are unquestionably called upon to sacrifice something of both power and pride, in order to resume their relations to the Federal Government. They are asked to assent to a change in the basis of representation, which will somewhat diminish their numbers, and to a temporary exclusion from office of certain classes of their people. In neither case is there anything which they can fairly regard as intended or calculated to humiliate or degrade them. It may seem to them unjust that men who have stood by them in the war against the Government should be put under a ban in official service; but this is one of the legitimate and usual consequences of failure in such an enterprise as they undertook. It was among the risks they encountered. It is no more humiliating for them to lose political power, than to lose property, liberty and life, as a result of defeat in rebellion against the national authority. The whole question with them turns upon considerations of interest—their honor and their pride are not involved. Will they lose more than they will gain by accepting the amendment? Will the power and influence they will secure in the national councils be worth to them more or less than that they sacrifice in the effort to regain it? These are questions for themselves to answer, and upon their answers to them their action should depend.

Nor will it be wise for the South to leave out of view the probable consequences of refusing to accept the Amendment as the basis of restoration. They cannot doubt that the effect of refusal will be to strengthen the Radical sentiment which already demands more extreme conditions and threatens the most ultra and destructive measures. That sentiment is not yet dominant in the Union Party, nor will it become so unless it is strengthened again, as it has been hitherto, by unwise action on the part of the President and the Southern States. At almost any time during the last session of Congress it might have been disarmed and overborne, if the resistance to the Union Party on the part of the President had been less indiscriminate and more judicious; and even as it was, it failed to carry any of its extreme and violent measures. If the President and the Southern States will accept the popular decision just pronounced as entitled to respect, and afford, by judicious and considerate action, a basis for the more moderate and discreet portion of the Union Party to act upon, we are confident that all our difficulties may yet be overcome. The people are not revengeful nor irrational in their temper or their views. They do not seek or desire the degradation of the South, nor do they endorse or approve the wild vagaries and crazy schemes of BUTLER, STEVENS, and their confederates. But they believe the Constitutional Amendment to be essentially just, and its adoption necessary to the peace and safety of the nation. Hostility and bitter resistance may drive them into more extreme positions, and thus strengthen the faction from which the country at large, and especially the South, has the most to fear; and it cannot possibly change or improve the action of Congress for at least three years to come.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

A correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, who signs himself a "Radical," objects to submitting the question of DAVIS' guilt to the decision of a Court and Jury. He says:

> "To my mind *the sovereign and victorious majority of the people of these United States are superior to the courts they have created to serve the ordinary administration of justice.* I can, therefore, see no dignity nor sense in having JEFF. DAVIS tried by a court, when the people themselves, in a four years' session of overwhelming majesty, have already tried him and *unanimously* found him guilty. In the very act of resisting him by force and arms they judged him a traitor, deserving death. To try him now in a peace court is to *admit a doubt of their own rectitude in the war.* The only question which national self-respect appears to me to admit is, *what shall be done with the traitor's forfeited life?* Shall it be cut off ignominiously, or be allowed to reach its natural term in disfranchisement and disgrace?"

These suggestions are not without force, though we do not think them wholly just. We do not see that any doubt as to the necessity and justice of the war for the suppression of rebellion, is necessarily implied by trying the leader of that rebellion for treason.

But it is perfectly fair to look to the probable result and effect of a trial before deciding upon subjecting him to that process. If he could be arraigned on charge of treason, convicted by a jury, under the charge of a dignified Court, and sentenced to the punishment prescribed by law, something would doubtless have been done to vindicate the law by judicial process, and to "make treason odious." The principle would also be judicially established that an attempt to secede from the Union, supported by arms, is treason, and thus the right of secession claimed by Southern States would be judicially overthrown.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind that his conviction before a Jury cannot be deemed absolutely certain—and the chances of failure, and the effect of failure, both demand consideration. There are two classes of persons who do not believe DAVIS guilty of treason; (1) the extreme Radicals who hold with THADDEUS STEVENS that he established a *de facto* government which we overthrew by war, and that he is, therefore, only a prisoner of war and not amenable to our Courts as a traitor, and (2) the theoretical secessionists who hold that acts done against the General Government under State authority cannot be punished as crimes. It is certainly possible that one or more, out of both these classes, might happen to be upon the Jury, as it is not quite easy to see how they could be excluded without betraying a very palpable purpose to *pack* the Jury. And in that event DAVIS would very probably be acquitted, or not convicted, of treason.

What would be the effect of such a result? Would there not be some show of reason for claiming that secession was not treason? Would not the Southern doctrine of secession seem to have received thereby a *quasi* sanction? It is not easy to see how the decision of the tribunal, which, after four years' trial of war, has delivered its august verdict on the attempt of the South to secede, and enforced it upon all concerned, can be made more impressive or imposing by the confirming verdict of a Jury. But it is very easy to see that something may be done to detract from its solemnity, by such an adverse result as is certainly within the limits of possibility.

A FOOLISH PROJECT.—An exchange has the following:

> "The question of the proposed excursion of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Paris is the great subject of discussion in that organization and among its friends, and a board of officers has the matter under advisement. The cost in round figures is estimated at $300,000."

Probably that sum of money could not be expended in a more useless and absurd manner than in the way proposed. Beyond giving the individual members of the regiment a pleasant trip to Europe, we see nothing to recommend the project. What possible good could it do the country? The Seventh Regiment is in no sense a representative regiment, either of our regular army or our volunteers. It wears handsome uniforms, is well drilled, and makes a good appearance on parade,—but there is nothing in all this calculated very greatly to astonish the "*effete* monarchies" of the Old World, or to give them any new or important information concerning the New. The sum of $300,000 could be used to much better advantage.

The Doctrine of State Suicide—Opinion of Mr. Lincoln and His Cabinet.

The tragic termination of Mr. LINCOLN's career may have contributed somewhat to the veneration with which his name is regarded, and the respect which is all but universally expressed for his opinions. Apart from this, however, it is undeniable that the great majority of the Republican Party revere the character and memory of the martyr President as the faithful exponent of their principles and purposes. The unfortunate dissensions which have of late marred the harmony of the party have strengthened rather than weakened the authority of his name. What he did the party now unequivocally indorse; what he proposed to do they accept as in conformity with their formally prepared plans. The Radicals are now as ready as the Conservatives to swear by him. Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN travels as a Radical canvasser in part upon the fact of his official connection with Mr. LINCOLN; and his discussions of current topics are tinged with professions of regard for Mr. LINCOLN's policy, and a willingness to accept its results. The same may be said of other prominent members of the more extreme section of the party. Whatever they may have thought of Mr. LINCOLN in his lifetime, being dead, they are loud—and we will suppose honest—in their approval of him as the organ of the party's will.

The difficulty experienced in the use of this authority has arisen out of differences in the statement of what Mr. LINCOLN really did, and the grounds upon which he predicated his action. The Conservative claims have been met with Radical denials. Upon such a subject, one might have thought, little chance of controversy existed. The declarations with which he signalized his advent to office—the views he enunciated year after year during the progress of the war—the solemn utterances of the party in Congress and Convention, with which Mr. LINCOLN is known to have been identified—the earnest efforts he made to bring about peace, and the magnanimity of the terms he dictated when the rebellion lost its power of resistance, have again and again been dwelt upon as evidence of identity between Mr. LINCOLN, as President, and the Conservative portion of the party that elected him. But the Radicals have objected to inferential testimony. They have demurred to general expressions of opinion as inapplicable to a specific issue, and have fallen back upon allegations which seemed to leave the question open.

It is in this connection that the letter we print from the pen of Ex-Attorney-General BATES, possesses special significance. No question can be cited more directly involving the status of the South during the rebellion, than the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. The constitutionality of the act implies the constitutionality and legality of the then existing legislature of Virginia, which consented to the dismemberment; and that again implies the continuance of Virginia as a member of the Union. The point as thus presented covers the whole ground which those who agree with Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS make the basis of their argument against the recognition of the Southern States. And in this shape it was presented by President LINCOLN to his Cabinet for a decision. The fact that he consented to the admission of the new State is *prima facie* proof that he had no doubt as to its constitutionality. But for the first time we learn from Mr. BATES' letter the merits of the process through which Mr. LINCOLN arrived at the conclusion which governed his course. The entire Cabinet—with the exception of the Secretary of the Interior, who was on the eve of withdrawing from the office—reported in writing favorably to the admission, with distinct reference to the presence in the Union of the old State of Virginia. The theory acted upon was that the Southern States, notwithstanding their ordinances of secession, were still constitutionally in the Union. "We all," writes Mr. BATES, "considered an ordinance of secession a mere nullity in law and politics, and rebellion a personal crime, punishable by law." This, then, was the view entertained by Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, and by the party they represented. For another observation of Mr. BATES' sets forth what every candid man must admit was then an unquestioned fact. "I did not know a Republican of that day," are his words, "in Congress or in the Executive Department, who pretended to believe that a State could withdraw itself from the Union by secession or rebellion, or both together." *That* was an afterthought; a dogma invented subsequently as a cover for the adoption of extreme measures, and having no sanction whatever in the principles and plans of Mr. LINCOLN or the Republican Party.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGRESSMEN.—We trust now that all the Republican candidates that have just been elected to Congress will conscientiously adhere to the political programme which has been so generally proclaimed and accepted by the party during the elections, with reference to the Southern States, to wit: that the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by these States shall entitle them to their proper representation in Congress. So far as we have read the political speeches and seen the platforms in different localities, we notice that this ground has been almost universally taken. The people, too, have indorsed the position with the most remarkable unanimity, and have thus instructed their representatives as to the course of action they should pursue. Congress will most likely have opportunity during the coming Winter session to give practical effect to these instructions, in regard to one or more of the Southern States. Let them remember their promises, and the popular desire as now expressed—*a desire for solid and lasting peace.*

"PITCHING IN" TO THE PRESIDENT.—So it seems that the violent abuse which the President has received on account of the forged telegraphic dispatch, was uncalled for. A very great deal of the abuse which has been heaped upon him during the last year, had just as little foundation. It was based on falsehoods, fictions, misstatements and misunderstandings. In the present instance, the falsehood was very quickly exposed; but in hundreds of previous cases they have remained uncontradicted, and, even up to this hour, continue to mislead and inflame the public mind. In fact, for a while, slanders came so thick and fast that it was utterly impossible to meet them with contradictions even if it had not been foolish and useless to make the attempt.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S PHEDRA.—In spite of the groaning and weeping skies of yesternight, an eager audience filled the French Theatre to witness Mme. RISTORI's first appearance here in the character of *Phedra*. The play presented was an Italian version, by F. DALL'ONGARO, of RACINE's famous and familiar tragedy. There is, we believe, a three-act version of this play, but it was done last evening in five acts. The manner of its presentation scarcely calls for comment. The scenes revealed the usual number of Ionian columns, and the usual amount of crimson and golden drapery. It is understood that, for a classical piece, the most cold and tame and sparse scenery is the correct accompaniment. No more, therefore, need be said about the matter. Nor will it be necessary to comment upon the manner in which most of the subordinate parts in the tragedy were last evening represented. The theatrical company which supports Mme. RISTORI is generally remarkable for other qualities than those of first-class ability. Signorina ANTONIETTA COTTIN played *Œnone*, the friend and confidant of *Phedra*, with great earnestness and with frequent real emotional power; and she was rewarded with the grateful tribute of applause. Further than that, in the list of subsidiary performances, there is no need to go. RISTORI's personation of *Phedra* claims the remainder of our space—albeit the hasty paragraph of the journalist can do but faint justice to this remarkable piece of acting. The character we presume to be familiar to all readers and to most theatre-goers. It is not so much a character, though, as it is a congregation of fiery emotions. *Phedra* loves; she despises herself for her love; and she has reason to despise herself. The object of her passion is the son of her husband. To depict the struggle of self-scorn with burning, sensuous passion is the difficult task of the actress who essays *Phedra*. The preservation of the ideal of classic majesty is likewise a necessity of her task. Mme. RISTORI succeeds in the first respect more fully than in the last. As an embodiment of Greek stateliness she does not entirely fill the imagination. Her portrayal of the anguish of a lacerated heart, wherein love, shame, furious joy, and self-contempt rage together—culminating in madness—is, however, inexpressibly powerful and affecting. In the rapid transitions of feeling she is electrical. In avowing her love to *Hippolytus*, she is quite borne away on the turbulent torrent of passion—and she bears every sympathetic heart along with her. Her exhibition of terrible revulsion of feeling, when informed that *Theseus*, whom she accounted dead, lives and has returned, is a truly wonderful effort of genius, and evinces, in a graphic light, that intuitive knowledge of the human heart which belongs to genius alone. Her portraiture of the desperate mood of madness is, likewise, as thrilling as it is truthful. The secret of Mme. RISTORI's wonderful power over the emotions is to be found, we think, in the fact that she always thoroughly identifies herself with the character, and for the time, becomes the person represented. Her imagination is equal to all situations, and her emotional nature is profoundly and quickly sympathetic. As to her art, the reader need not be told that it is perfect, both in method and in finish. Much might be said respecting the apt correspondence between character and costume, which RISTORI never fails to respect, and which was notably illustrated last evening in her *Phedra*. But we cannot linger upon the theme—pleasant though it be. *Phedra* will be repeated, and everybody should see it. To-day, at the matinée, RISTORI will appear as *Mary Stuart*.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second appearance of Signor RONCONI was witnessed last evening by an audience which filled the house amply, and even taxed its capacities in certain portions. The opera was "Fra Diavolo,"—a work which is too well known to need particular criticism. Mr. MARETZEK enjoys the success of having been the first to revive this agreeable production, with the recent additions of the composer. Under his management Mr. MAZZOLENI has won a success in it, and we were glad to notice that he repeated it last evening. The gentleman's dashing bearing and firm, confident and commanding voice enabled him to give quite a new reading to the part. Miss KELLOGG was, as usual, received with enthusiasm. Her numerous friends can never be wrong in applauding her. We doubt if there is another light soprano on the stage who can so adequately interpret music of this character. Mme. NATALI-TESTA was heard to advantage in the part of *Pamelia*. She has a fine *mezzo-soprano* voice. The interest of the occasion centred, of course, on Signor RONCONI, who, as *Lord Rochberry*, gave an entirely curious version of the English character under the peculiar difficulties of *Banditti*. There was no exaggeration about the dress, and barely a movement that might not be traced in the memory to a prototype. The impersonation was a kindly photograph of a ridiculous class, enlarged by humor, but not made intolerable by vulgarity. In this and in *Crispino* Signor RONCONI displays the qualities of a first-class artist. He develops all that should be developed, and yet leaves something for the imagination. We need scarcely say that he was heartily and thoroughly appreciated and applauded.

The performance in every general respect was admirable. The orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN, was perfect, and the chorus—to use a platitude—could not be excelled. The performances in Brooklyn have been characterized by singular excellence of *ensemble*, and the pleasurable result has been increased by the scenery which Mr. CALYO has prepared for the establishment.

To-night Mr. MARETZEK's brief season comes to an end. "La Somnambula" will be played, with Miss HAUCK—a *débutante*—in the part of *Amina*, and Signor BARAGLI in the tenor *rôle*.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. WEHLI's second matinée will take place here to-day. We have spoken so often and so freely of the gentleman's merits that it is unnecessary to add anything now. He will be assisted by an admirable selection of artists: Mme. FREDERICI, Mr. HABLEMANN, Mr. HERRMANNS and Mr. WILHELM FORMES. The matinée commences at two o'clock.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Union League Association.

This Association met last evening in the hall corner Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, and was called to order by Mr. D. B. MELLISH, the President, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Mr. H. DONOHOE acted as Secretary, and Mr. DANIEL B. DUDLEY made an address, referring to the three great branches of the Government—the Legislative, Judicial and Executive; that as long as they were kept distinct liberty was safe. That ANDREW JOHNSON had assumed the legislative branch and was therefore a usurper, as exemplified in his policy. He contended that New-York was the Richmond in this Fall election, and REUBEN E. FENTON was the Grant and S. L. WOODFORD was the Sheridan who would lead the hosts on to victory.

Major D. CAMPBELL then made some remarks, stating that the question before the people was whether an oligarchy should rule them. He considered, first, had they a right to impose terms upon the South? second, was it politic to do so? and third, what terms should they impose? The Constitutional Amendment was the terms which should be adopted previous to allowing representatives of the South in Congress. The Constitution should be changed to suit the condition of the times, as much so as the laws needed changing after the Revolution. There need be no fear of negro competition; they would remain in the South. By elevating the negro, the laboring class were elevated, as they constituted the laboring class of the South, *vice versa*. He considered SEWARD right in saying at Buffalo that the Radical Party had no leaders, because the members of the party were always ahead of their leaders, as illustrated during the war. They were told to treat the South with magnanimity; but there could be no magnanimity without justice, viz., justice to the Southern loyalist as well as the negro. Forgiveness of enemies was of two kinds. When allied with justice and springing from charity, it was divine; but when devoid of justice, and springing from fear, it was the instinct of brutes and the calculations of devils. Other speeches were made, when the meeting adjourned.

Radical Republican Nomination.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District, held at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street, CHARLES W. PERRY in the chair, last evening, NICHOLAS F. EBERHARD received the unanimous nomination for Assembly.

Congressional Nomination in the Thirteenth District.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 12.

At the Union Congressional Convention for the Thirteenth District, at Catskill yesterday, THOMAS CORNELL was nominated for Congress.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

FULL CABINET MEETING—THE DAVIS CASE CONTINUED.

The meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon was attended by all the members. The official statement of the Jeff. Davis case was considered and will be published to-morrow or next day.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER'S DISPATCH—ITS AUTHOR NOT YET KNOWN.

One of the *attachés* of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who was supposed to be the author of the bogus dispatch relative to the President's reported interrogations to the Attorney-General, was at the White House to-day, and denied all knowledge of the origin of the dispatch. Up to this time the author of the falsehood has not been discovered in this city.

THE STORM STILL PREVAILING.

The rain storm, which commenced on Wednesday, has continued with slight intermission to the present time, causing a wide-spread destruction of property in the city and vicinity. The water in the East Branch is over the flooring of the bridge, and large quantities of drift-wood are piled up against the Long Bridge over the Potomac. Many bridges, fences, huts and crops on the banks of the rivers and creeks have been swept away, together with other property. Various families living on low grounds are suffering much inconvenience from the partial submerging of their tenements.

THE REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The law requires the agents of the National Banks in the leading cities of the United States to redeem the currency of the National Banks, under certain regulations. One of these agents in Boston refused to redeem a package of $1,000 mutilated currency, because he considered the notes so much destroyed as to impair their value. The matter was submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency for his decision, and this officer has decided that mutilated notes must be redeemed by the redemption agencies of National Banks at commercial centres, so long as no reasonable doubt exists as to the value or identity of the notes presented. When the notes are so mutilated as to make the value or identity difficult to determine, the case shall be referred to the bank from which the notes were issued. A circular to this effect will be issued to all the agencies and banks to-morrow.

SMUGGLING AT MATAMORAS.

The Treasury Department has been informed that smuggling operations of an extensive character have recently been carried on from Matamoras to Brownsville. The withdrawal of troops from Brownsville has given the smugglers an opportunity to effect their unlawful purposes, which they have been prompt to seize. Measures have been taken to prevent these transactions. Such is the activity of the smugglers at the various points on the frontier that the exercise of the greatest vigilance is required from revenue officers in the performance of their duties.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO SWITZERLAND.

Letters and printed matter of every kind posted in the United States and addressed to Switzerland may be transmitted to destination *via* Belgium in the mails made up at New-York, and dispatched by means of the new line of American steamships running direct between New-York and Antwerp. Correspondence for Switzerland forwarded in the mails to Belgium by direct steamer to Antwerp will be subject to the following rates of postage, the same being in full to destination: On letters, 18 cents per single rate of half an ounce, prepayment optional; on newspapers, gazettes and periodical works, 4 cents for each weight of three ounces or fraction thereof, prepayment required; on books, pamphlets and other printed matter, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, prepayment required.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

It has been decided by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency that mutilated notes must be redeemed by the redemption agencies of the national banks at the commercial centres, so long as no reasonable doubt exists as to the identity of the notes presented. When the notes are so badly mutilated as to make the value or identity difficult to determine, the case should be referred to the bank by which they were issued.

REVENUE OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of revenue officers were made to-day: James W. Eldridge, Assessor, Ninth District, Indiana; W. W. Mosly, Collector, Twenty-third District, New-York. Also of Postmasters, as follows: Nehemiah Dunn, Salem, N. J.; C. Hyde Beckwith, Cazenovia, N. Y.; H. Moore, Camden, N. J.; Wm. S. Cook, Paris, Ill.; James G. Hatchett, Frankfort, Ky.; J. J. Thomas, Newport, Ky.; John J. Craven, Newark, N. J.; Wm. A. Trower, Shelbyville, Ill.; Frederick S. McNeiley, Newton, N. J.; Jos. B. Oliver, Rahway, N. J.; Joseph Davis, (second,) Albany, N. Y.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Among the appointments determined upon was that of the Postmaster at Albany, N. Y. JOSEPH DAVIS, Jr., is the appointee. Also the following Postmasters in New-Jersey: T. C. Moore, Camden; Nehemiah Dunn, Salem; John T. Craven, Newark; Jas. B. Oliver, Rahway; Fred. A. McFeley, Trenton; and C. Hyde Beckwith, at Cazenovia, N. Y.

BEAUREGARD AND GILMOR IN WASHINGTON.

Gens. R. T. G. BEAUREGARD and HARRY GILMOR, late of the rebel army, are the guests of Mr. CORCORAN, the banker, of this city.

TO MARINERS—DANISH LIGHTSHIPS.

The State Department has received the "Notice to Mariners" issued by the Navy Department of Denmark on the 10th of September, and which is as follows: That the light-vessels at Lasoe Trindebu, at Kobbergrunden, and at Anhalt Knob, which have hitherto been withdrawn from their respective stations from the 31st of December to the 1st of March, will hereafter, as well as the light-vessels in Drogden and Laso Rend, be kept at their respective stations all the year around, as long as the ice will permit, and further, that all the said light-vessels, when forced by the ice to leave their stations, will be replaced as soon as circumstances allow.

BODY OF A MISSING MAN FOUND.

The body of W. G. PARKHURST was found to-day near the Seventh-street steamboat wharf. He went to the wharf last Wednesday night to await the arrival of a steamer on which he expected to meet his daughter, and it is supposed that, being unacquainted with the locality, he missed his footing, and fell overboard. The deceased was some years ago employed as a professional phonographer, but was latterly engaged as one of the principal clerks in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He was originally from New-Hampshire, was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was deservedly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was about 48 years of age.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

The following is the official translation of the royal order suspending for the period of six months the payment of duties upon exports from the Island of Cuba:

SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT
OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His Excellency, the Colonial Minister, in a royal order, dated 22d of August last, communicates to the most Excellent Superior Civil Governor of this Island the following decree:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The Queen (whom God preserve) has been pleased to issue the following decree:

In view of the reasons shown me by the Colonial Minister, and in accord with the counsel of my ministers, I hereby order the following:

ARTICLE 1. The payment of export duties on articles in the actual tariff will be suspended for the term of six months, counting from the publication of the present decree in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, in all the Custom-houses of the Island of Cuba.

ART. 2. The exemption allowed by the preceding article will free, without any distinction of flag, exportations which may be made in the period indicated from all payment of the established duties, and neither now nor at any time can be exacted of the exporters, owners, or consignees, the payment of the duties which would have been due during the six months counted from the publication of this measure in Havana, by reason of the tariff duty, the collection of which is hereby suspended.

ART. 3. As a consequence of the determination in the two preceding articles, while the aforesaid suspension of export duties exists, no guarantee whatever will be exacted by the Custom-houses of the Island of Cuba that vessels loaded with goods otherwise subject to export duties will land their cargoes solely and exclusively in Spanish ports.

ART. 4. The Custom-house administrations and marine authorities, without at all hindering liberty of traffic and importation, will furnish to the central dependencies of the Treasury charged with the collection of revenue the necessary statistical data to determine the quantity of articles exported, and the amount of duties of which they are exempted.

ART. 5. The Colonial Minister will order the necessary instructions for the execution of the present decree.

Given at Taranz, the 20th day of August, 1866, signed by the Queen, ALEJANDRO CASTRO, Colonial Minister, which Royal Order I communicate to your Excellency for your knowledge and the corresponding effect.

And His Excellency having fulfilled the order it is published for general intelligence.

MIGUEL VERDEGUES QUESTRE,
HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1866. Acting Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official Returns from Various Counties—Cake's Majority 215—Majorities for Other Congressmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

Lebanon County—Geary, 1,498 majority, (official;) Philadelphia—5,388 majority for Geary, (official.)

Montour County—(Official)—Clymer, 1,523; Geary, 1,181. Congress—Elwell, Dem., 1,550; Mercur, Rep., 1,114.

Montgomery County—(Official)—Geary, 7,285; Clymer, 8,441.

Cumberland County—(Official)—Geary, 7,285; Clymer, 8,341. Congress—Glossbrenner, Dem., 4,565; Henderson, Rep., 4,005.

Dauphin County—(Official)—Geary, 1,390 majority. Congress—Miller, Rep., 1,355 majority.

In the Schuylkill and Lebanon Districts, Cake, Rep., is elected to Congress by 215 majority.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Friday, Oct. 12.

The official majority in Crawford County for Geary is 1,745, and in Venango County 919. Mr. Finney, Rep., for Congress, has 2,000 majority in this District.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

The following returns are official:

Bedford County gives Clymer 2,835 and Geary 2,591. For Congress, Sharp, Dem., 2,850; Koontz, Rep., 2,573.

Northampton County gives Clymer 3,011 majority.

Lehigh County gives Clymer, 1,572 majority, and Boyer, Dem., for Congress, 1,494 majority.

Bucks County gives Clymer 594 majority, and Ross, Dem., for Congress, 611 majority.

Carbon County gives Clymer 433 majority.

Columbia County gives Clymer 1,618 majority.

Berks County gives Clymer 13,287, and Geary 7,128.

Franklin County gives Clymer 4,106, and Geary 4,299.

Lycoming County gives Geary 577 majority.

Adams County gives Clymer 3,126 and Geary 2,918. For Congress, Sharp, Dem., 3,124, and Koontz, Rep., 2,901.

Chester County gives Clymer 6,221, and Geary 8,500; for Congress, Pratt, Dem., 6,247, and Broomall, Rep., 8,450.

Warren County gives Geary 1,115 majority, and Schofield, Rep., for Congress, 1,068 majority.

Lancaster County gives Geary 6,002 majority.

Fulton County gives Clymer 280 majority, and Sharp, Dem., for Congress, 317 majority.

Luzerne County gives Clymer 12,292 and Geary 8,566, one Republican district giving 80 Republican majority to hear from.

Snyder County gives Geary 1,812 and Clymer 1,326, and Miller, (Union,) for Congress, 1,715, and Bowers, (Dem.,) 1,392.

Somerset County gives Geary 3,062 and Clymer 1,759. For Congress—Koontz, (Rep.,) 3,079, and Sharp, (Dem.,) 1,745.

Allegheny County gives Geary 20,511, Clymer 12,895; Geary's majority, 7,616.

In the Twenty-second District, Moorhead, Rep., is elected to Congress by 3,066 majority.

In the Twenty-third District, Williams, Rep., is elected by 3,100 majority.

Fayette County gives Clymer 790 majority. Weir, Dem., for Congress, has 776 majority.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE SOUTH.

Views of the Charleston News upon the Results.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Oct. 12.

The Charleston *Daily News*, of this morning, concludes an editorial upon the recent elections in the North with the following words: "Disagreeable as the prospect may be, we are forced to conclude that without any power in us to control the tide of events, we are drifting slowly back into the Union on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment, and that we will only cease to occupy our present anomalous position when we are represented in Congress by men who can take the test oath, and when our State offices are filled by men who have never violated an express oath of allegiance to the United States."

THE STORM.

The Storm and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Road Open To-day.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 12.

The loss of the small bridge at Ilchester will not delay regular freight or passenger trains after to-morrow. The storm has been confined to the vicinity of Baltimore, and has been principally along the Patapsco River. There is no rise in the Potomac. The entire line of the road west of thirty miles from Baltimore is in perfect order, and east of this, including replacing the bridge, will be entirely ready to resume regular passenger and freight transit within twenty-four hours.

The accounts received from the Upper Patapsco, show that the damage by the storm was much greater than was reported yesterday. The large dam of the Union Manufacturing Company, with a part of its mill-race, stabling and horses, together with the bridge connecting the works with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were all swept off. The dam of the granite factory at Ellicott's, and much other property at that point, in addition to that before mentioned, have been destroyed.

Many houses and much other property in the Patapsco Valley are seriously damaged. There are reports of several lives being lost. Two persons are believed to have been drowned at Ellicott's Mills. Repairs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are actively progressing. The trestling at Ilchester is nearly completed, and trains will soon pass as usual. On the Washington Branch trains are running with very slight delay. Some portions of the track have been submerged, but no damage of moment has resulted.

The rain still continues at intervals, with strong easterly winds.

The Flood in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 12.

Among the establishments that have suffered by the storm and flood are the following: GREY's Factory, the Union Factory, the Thistle and Granite Factories at Ellicott's Mills, the Alberton Factory at Elysville Dams are all destroyed, or greatly injured. The dam of the Avalon Nail and Iron Works, near the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is broken, and the buildings are flooded and damaged.

The Storm in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 12.

The mail train from Fredericksburgh was detained six hours this afternoon by the damage done to the track by the heavy rains of yesterday. No train left for Aquia Creek to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Absconding Book-keeper Took Half a Million—Rejoicings over the Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 12.

A defalcation was reported yesterday which will amount to half a million dollars in currency. The perpetrator, a book-keeper, has absconded and is believed to have gone to China or Panama.

Two hundred guns were fired last night by order of the Union State Central Committee for the late political victories.

Wheat less firm; sales, 3,500 sacks at $1 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

A Later Report—Denial that any Money is Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 12.

G. S. GOODMAN, book-keeper for the firm of LEVI STRAUSS & CO., is the name of the person referred to in connection with the recent defalcation. Members of the firm say that the books and moneys do not show that anything has been abstracted.

Mining Stocks—Yellow Jacket, $715; Savage, $1,195; Belcher, $77; Imperial, $75.

Legal-tenders, 70¾.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Interview with Davis—Methodist Conference.

Dr. ROBINSON and Professor N. R. SMITH arrived here to-day, and had a protracted interview with JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet in Norfolk on November 21.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Destructive Conflagration in Mangin-street—A Children's Fancy Carriage and Hobby Horse Manufactory Totally Destroyed—Loss from $75,000 to $100,000.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, last night, as Officer Gass, of the Eleventh Precinct, was patrolling his beat, he discovered smoke issuing from the gateway of the three-story brick buildings known as Nos. 87 and 89 Mangin-street, owned and occupied by Andrew Christian, manufacturer of hobby horses and childrens fancy carriages.

The officer immediately sounded the alarm, and hastened to force open the gate. Upon doing so, an immense volume of smoke and flames were discovered issuing from an inside door, which was standing wide open, and leading into the court-yard of the buildings. The steamers were soon on the ground, and every effort that could possibly be made was used to extinguish the flames, but the noble efforts of the firemen proved of little avail—the combustible nature of the material making it an easy prey to the flames, and by midnight the contents of the buildings were entirely destroyed, and only the four blackened walls left to remind one of what had been. The buildings, which were 50 feet in length by 100 feet deep, were damaged to the extent of about $10,000.

The value of the stock and machinery destroyed is variously estimated at from $60,000 to $90,000, but it is thought that it will scarcely exceed the former sum. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the fact that Mr. Christian lives out of town, the insurances could not be definitely ascertained. They are said to cover the losses fully.

Santa Anna.

We have information that Count Nostitz, who has served for some time in our own war on the Union side, day before yesterday returned to the United States, from Mexico by way of Havana, and had an interview with Santa Anna yesterday. What transpired at that interview, we, of course do not know. But so much have we heard, that Count Nostitz represents the chances for Santa Anna as favorable, since most of the lower class of the people of Mexico are opposed both to Juarez and the Empire, being fomented thereto by the emissaries of other chiefs. Furthermore we are told, that an offer will be made to Santa Anna to-day—or at least at his office, No. 45 Beaver-street—to furnish him ten thousand Enfield rifles at $10 apiece.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Removal of the Office of the Journal of Commerce.—The office of the *Journal of Commerce* has been removed to the corner of Hanover and Beaver streets. The building is a commodious one, and with the necessary changes which have been made therein, has cost the proprietors about $100,000. On the site of the edifice once stood the Beekman family mansion. Wm. Beekman, the great grandson of Cornelius, the founder of the family in Holland, came here with Gov. Stuyvesant in 1647, and five years later bought a plantation on the lower end of Manhattan Island, where Beaver-street, Hanover-street and Pearl-street now are, for which he paid 4,500 guilders ($750.) His town-house was situated there; his country seat was three miles from the City Hall. While the British had possession of New-York, during the Revolution, their naval officers made the Beekman House down-town their headquarters. The *Journal of Commerce*, in giving an account of the changes that have taken place near the new building, says: "The calm and quiet life of the ancient Hollanders in this locality has given place to scenes which they little dreamed of. Where the good Mrs. Beekman and her five daughters attended to their household duties in the old Dutch kitchen, a steam engine now drives a printing-press. Where they sat for news from home by ships that were months in coming, editors now sit and receive in the afternoon the morning's news from England and Holland."

Annual Synod of the New-York Lutheran Ministerium.—The seventy-first annual Synod of the New-York Lutheran Ministerium, will commence its session this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-street. The Ministerium is composed of German and English followers of Luther, numbering 60 congregations, each of which are represented in this annual Synod by its Pastor. In the aggregate these congregations will number about 14,000 communicants, with 54 schools, enjoying an average att ndance of about 8,000 scholars and 1,000 teachers. No business of any importance will probably be transacted until Monday. The annual sermon will be preached in the Walker-street Church, by Rev. Dr. Polhamus, President of the Ministerium.

Meeting of Anti-Prohibitionists.—An adjourned meeting of the Anti-Prohibitionist State Central Committee, was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, on Thursday last, for the purpose of hearing the reports of committees appointed at the last meeting of that body. The prospects of success in the approaching campaign were the theme of some warm and earnest discussion. The Committee on Organizations made a very favorable report, and communications which were read from various portions of the State, spoke in tones of the strongest encouragement for the success of the work. The Committee on Address submitted one which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed for circulation throughout the State. It will be found in full in another column.

Compliment to a Police Captain.—The ladies of the Rose Hill Association, who performed much benevolent work among the soldiers lying in our hospitals, received considerable assistance in such labors in and about New-York harbor by the use of the police boat, and experienced much courtesy at the hands of Capt. Todd, now of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, but formerly Chief of the Harbor Police. In recognition of his services the Rose Hill ladies have presented the Captain with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, expressive of their regard and esteem.

A Rapid Operation.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., the steamer *Britannia*, of the Anchor Line, arrived with 450 passengers and a full cargo of assorted merchandise, was docked at Pier No. 29 North River, and at 4 P. M. commenced discharging. At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning she left her dock, after having in thirty-six working hours discharged 950 tons cargo, and loaded 1,550 tons coal and cargo, consisting of breadstuffs, provisions, naval stores, &c., thus proving that the facilities for the rapid loading and unloading of ships at this port are fully equal to those of any other port in the world.

German Evening School.—On the 1st of November a German evening school will be opened at No. 4 St. Mark's-place, near Third-avenue, under the auspices of the Clerks' Aid Society, (German,) which has been in existence about eight years. The object is principally to aid Germans arriving in this country, who are unable to speak the English language. The school will be entirely free, all expense being defrayed by the Society. Applications for admission can be made every Saturday evening after 8 o'clock P. M.

Sons of Temperance.—A new division of this order, called American Eagle Division, No. 120, was instituted this week, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-fifth street, John C. Staple, W. P. It starts with most encouraging prospects. Two other divisions are to be instituted in this City next week, one in Brooklyn and one at Mott Haven. The order appears to be rapidly gaining in numbers and influence in this vicinity.

The Old Dies of the Late Fire Department.—Mr. Floyd T. F. Fields and Mr. R. P. H. Ablell, late clerks of the Board of Commissioners, have had transferred to their custody the dies of the badges of the old Fire Department, by the Common Council. It is understood they intend furnishing duplicate copies to all the old exempt members of the Department.

A Little Excitement at Fordham.—On last Wednesday morning just after daybreak, two roughs from New-York, named Cannon and Brown, the first an Englishman and the latter an Irishman, fought eighteen rounds for a purse of $250. The fight was won by Brown. Both were badly bruised about the face and body.

Election Company C, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.—Some informality having existed in the late election of officers of this Company, a new election was had on last Friday evening, with the following result: Captain, W. J. Irving; First Lieutenant, S. G. Hearn; Second Lieutenant, W. J. Orr.

Another Child Scalded to Death.—A little daughter of Mrs. Jacobs, living in Morrisania, was scalded to death last Monday, by drinking boiling coffee from the spout of a kettle standing upon the stove. Her mother was absent at the time.

Morris Park to be Sold at Auction.—The Morris Park, in the town of Morrisania, will be sold under the hammer on the 18th inst.

What the Physicians Say.

Many distinguished persons have had teeth extracted at the Colton Dental Association, and have left, with their names, a full indorsement of the nitrous oxide gas. Dr. James W. Burton, Physician to L. I. C. Hospital, wrote: "it affords me pleasure to recommend it as safe and free from pain." Dr. Joseph G. Parkman wrote; "The tooth was extracted without pain or other unpleasant effects." Dr. R. S. Olmsted wrote: "I cannot too highly recommend to my patients and friends the use of nitrous oxide gas."—*Advertisement.*

And Still They Come!

Letters of recommendation from all parts of the country bring the same report: unqualified satisfaction on the part of all who have used the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine long enough to have proved both it and its work. Mr. E. S. Bolling, of Galveston, Texas, writing under date of August 29, says: I am well pleased with the machine; and believe it to be the best Sewing Machine made.—*Advertisement.*

Two great national field trials of Mowers and Reapers have been held in New-York State. The first at Syracuse, in 1857, and the second at Auburn, in July, 1866. The first premium Grand Gold Medal was, at each of these trials, borne away by the "Buckeye Mower," and the justly merited distinction is indorsed by a large majority of the farming community in all sections of the country.—*Advertisement.*

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envelopes Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Simple but Effectual.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Singers and Public Speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, caused by cold or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

Do Not Let Your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Only Pleasant and Positive Remedy for Catarrh and Diseases of the Head is DURNO'S SNUFF.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—Burnett's Toilet Sets, for sale by all druggists.—*Washington Chronicle.*

At Home Again.—Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

All cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness, moles, wens, and warts, are permanently cured. Moth, freckles, pimples, comedones or grub-worms, and scaly brown patches, removed from the face.

No charge for consultation.

An Invaluable Treasure can be obtained by all. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, imparts strength and beauty to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists and first-class hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Cristadoro Excelsior Hair Dye.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE—ASTOR HOUSE.

This preparation revolutionizes the whole theory of hair dyeing. It is a perfect substitute for the coloring matter prepared by nature in the healthy scalp. It circulates through the fibrous mass in the same way, and, instead of rotting the hair, like other dyes, renews the vegetative strength. Not only does it change gray hair to brown or black, but it infuses life into the torpid and decaying fibres, and into the sacs from which they spring; its operation is as quick as thought; red, gray or light hair is changed to any given shade, in from five to ten minutes, without inconvenience, and without soiling the skin of the head. Ample proof of the extraordinary qualities of this unique preparation will be afforded by the proprietor to all inquirers, at his well-known Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House, where it is applied, and sold wholesale and retail.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st. offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Sewing Machines, For Sale and To Rent. V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Cure Your Cough.—Use CAMPBELL'S Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry; sure cure for coughs, colds, diptheria, bronchitis, sore throat, &c. At CAMPBELL'S drug store, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.; and CHAMBER'S drug store, corner of Hudson and Hammond sts.; and SHEDDEN'S drug store, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; and FOWLER'S drug store, corner 3d-av. and 60th-st., and all respectable druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Third-avenue Savings Bank—Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

All the Modes in the World in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats, for the current season, may be seen in the superb exposition, constantly replenished with new, original and foreign styles, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies' French Shoes.—Mr. SLATER has just returned from Paris with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Satin and Kid Slippers for weddings and parties; Polish and Promenade Boots in variety, at J. & J. SLATER'S, No. 858 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—35 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.—Wedding cards in the first style of the art. Fancy goods retailed at wholesale prices.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the best and most Stylish Hats go to TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Gents' Dress Hats, TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

Boys' and Children's Hats in every Variety at TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lock-STITCH—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Chapman—Shove.—At Katonah, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. E. B. Otheman, J. Francis Chapman, of Pepperell, Mass., to Irene, daughter of Dr. Seth Shove, of Katonah.

Channing—Parke.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. George L. Thompson, Roscoe H. Channing to Sue Parke, each of New-York City.

Cilley—Lazell.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, Gen. J. P. Cilley, of Rockland, Me., to Miss Carrie A. Lazell, daughter of Warren Lazell, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

Ely—Monson.—At Zion Church, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Mr. J. Sturges Ely to Miss Susan D. Monson, daughter of the late Judge Monson.

Hill—Hall.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Francis F. Hill to Huldah U., daughter of the late Joseph Hall, Esq.

Haws—Dubois.—At Hunt's Point, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, D. D., George T. Haws, of New-York, to Emily A. Dubois, of the former place.

Lockwood—McKee.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, by Hon. John Dikeman, Walter Lockwood to Mrs. Catherine E. McKee, daughter of the late Samuel Roome, all of Brooklyn.

Leggett—Gordon.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, by Rev. William P. Corbit, Francis A. Leggett to Phoebe Caroline Gordon. No cards.

McLane—Richards.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of Wolcott Richards, Esq., Boston, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, Dr. Jas. W. McLane, of New-York, to Miss Adelaide L. Richards, of Roxbury.

Marsh—Denniston.—At the house of the bride's father, near Salisbury Mills, Orange County, Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Daniel Higbie, Walter R. Marsh, of New-York City, to Mary S., daughter of Robert Denniston.

Miller—Kane.—In West 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. R. Macoubrey, Mr. Erastus H. Miller to Miss Jennie A. Kane, daughter of M. Kane, Esq., both of this City.

Rand—Brown.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. R. Williams, Aaron W. Rand to Clementina, daughter of Henry E. Brown, all of this City.

Stephens—Vaughan.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Lewis Kellogg, Charles J. Stephens to Beulah A., eldest daughter of T. T. Vaughan, Esq., of Whitehall, N. Y.

Van Derbeck—Blauvelt.—On Wednesday, Oct. 10, in the Presbyterian Church at Lamington, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, J. Newton Van Derbeck to Gertrude Hutton, daughter of Rev. Dr. Blauvelt.

DIED.

Barrett.—At Chicago, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Phila A., wife of Oliver W. Barrett, and daughter of Henry Delaplaine, of this City.

Biddell.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 12, James Biddell, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services from the Dutch Reformed Church on Sunday, 14th, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Cottrell.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, of consumption, Mrs. Melissa Cottrell, aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 351 Grand-st., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Fawcett.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, Mr. Thomas Fawcett, in the 54th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from All Souls' Church, (Dr. Bellows',) corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Gallier.—Lost at sea, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by the sinking of the steamer *Evening Star*, James Gallier, of New-Orleans.

Gallier.—Also, at the same time, Catharine, wife of James Gallier, daughter of Col. James Robinson, of Barre, Mass.

Hubbell.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, after a short illness, Jane Maria, wife of Henry W. Hubbell, aged 56 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday at 2 P. M., to which place the remains will be removed for interment. Trains leave 27th-st. Station at 8 and 11:30 A. M.

Hilger.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, Delia A. Sistare, widow of Maurice Hilger, and daughter of the late Joseph Sistare, of New-London, Conn.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 435 West 23d-st., on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Jaffray.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, of congestion of the brain, John Charles, only son of John Hamilton and Adelaide K. Jaffray, and grandson of Dr. John C. Beales, of this City, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Lott.—At Flatbush, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Samuel G. Lott, in the 63d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Mitchell.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 7, at her residence, No. 2 East 34th-st., Aurelia A., wife of Clarence G. Mitchell, of this City, and daughter of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., aged 28 years.
Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Relatives and immediate friends will assemble at the house at 2 o'clock P. M.

Manice.—At Oatlands, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 12, Catherine M., infant daughter of William D. F. and Josephine L. Manice, aged 13 months and 1 day.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at No. 127 Madison-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

McVean.—On Friday, Oct. 12, Philippine E., widow of Charles McVean, deceased, and daughter of the late Stephen Richard.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

Miller.—On Friday, Oct. 5, at Stockholm, N. J., of consumption, William H., second son of the late Meeker and Nancy Miller, in the 39th year of his age.
His remains were interred at Newfoundland, N. J.
☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

Provost.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct 10, Ellen, the beloved wife of John W. Provost, aged 34 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 124th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Skidmore.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 11, Benjamin Drake Skidmore, of this City, in the 34th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Samuel T. Skidmore, and of his father-in-law, Lewis MacMullen, are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church on Monday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

Smith.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, Robert Smith, in the 37th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Taylor.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 12, James Taylor, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st. on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 96.)
Coroner's Office, New-York, Oct. 10, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at foot Albany-street, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, reddish heavy whiskers all round the face; dressed as follows: no coat nor vest, woolen pants, three heavy blue and one white flannel shirt; been in the water about five days. Sent to the Morgue.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
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New-York, Sept. 1, 1866.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
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Queis meliore, luto finxit praecordias Titan."
I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.
"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."
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CONSUMPTION CURED.
I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.
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Sept. 27, 1866.
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LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEORGE F. ROOT, and others.
MR. BRADBURY'S LATEST WORK.
THE KEY-NOTE. A new collection of Sacred and Secular Music, for Choirs and Singing-schools. By William B. Bradbury. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.
Mr. Bradbury is so well known, and has had such preeminent success as an author of Church Music Books, that it is hardly necessary to commend his productions. His last work previous to this—"The Jubilee"—has enjoyed a sale of over 225,000 copies. It is sufficient to say, then, that this is his latest work in this department, and that its success is worthy of the reputation of its author. It is complete in all its departments, and is printed on clear, large type, one part on a staff.
DR. MASON'S LATEST WORK.
ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR-BOOK. A New Collection of Sacred and Secular Music for Choirs, Singing-schools and Conventions. By Lowell Mason, Doctor of Music, and William Mason. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.
The Elements of Musical Notation are illustrated by a large variety of pleasing, social pieces, part-songs, glees, &c. The Tune Department contains mostly new music, and provides for every metre, and the Anthem Department is full and attractive. It is safe to pronounce this one of the best, most attractive works of its class which even the distinguished author of "Carmina Sacra" has ever issued. It is enriched by new tunes from Mr. William Mason, and many from eminent foreign and American sources.
MR. ROOT'S LATEST WORK.
THE DIAPASON. A collection of Church Music, to which are prefixed a new and comprehensive view of Music and its Notation; Exercises for Reading Music and Vocal Training; Part-songs, Rounds, &c. For Choirs, Singing-schools, Conventions, &c. By George F. Root. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.
Mr. Root's name is as a household word throughout the land in connection with that music which is oftenest sung and most enjoyed. A large portion of those popular songs which are ringing from every hillside and valley, such as "Tramp, tramp, tramp! the boys are marching," "Rally 'round the Flag," &c., are the product of his fertile imagination. Those who like his songs will be likely to appreciate his sacred music. The "Diapason" is his latest and best work in this department.
THE NEW BOOK.
THE PRAISE OF ZION. For Choirs, Singing-schools and Societies. By Solon Wilder and F. S. Davenport. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.
A new book, recently published, and its success justifies the very confident predictions in regard to it. A prominent teacher of music writes thus respecting it: "To say that I like it would be too mild a phrase, *I am thoroughly and decidedly in love with it.* Its harmonies are so unusual in a work of the class, and so rich and effective, that I have a real feast every time I treat myself to an hour for its perusal."
The following are characteristics of this book: 1. Its music is fresh, original, popular; not meaningless on the one hand, nor too difficult on the other. 2. It has much variety, presenting for the first time original compositions by celebrated composers; as Chas. Zeuner, Novello, Neukomm, &c., &c. 3. It has a great amount of new music. 4. It has a fine variety of Tunes of all metres, as well as Anthems and Set Pieces, arranged as Choruses, and also with Solos, Duets, &c. 5. It has a careful selection of the best old tunes from Carmina Sacra and other sources. 6. Its Singing-school Department is clear, concise, practical. 7. It is rich in Singing-school music; Part Songs, Glees, Rounds, &c. 8. The type is large and clear, one part on a staff. We are confident that Singing-schools and Choirs who adopt "The Praise of Zion" will be pleased with it.
THE STANDARD BOOK FOR ALL TIME.
THE NEW CARMINA SACRA, being one of the most complete and popular collections of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Sentences, &c., for Choirs, Congregations, Singing-schools and Societies, ever published. By Lowell Mason. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.
If any American book of sacred music is entitled to be held as classic, it is this. Originally published twenty-five years since, it has had an amount and continuance of popularity never enjoyed by any other book. Over half a million copies have been sold, and it still continues one of the best selling of church-music books. Scarcely a singer can be found who has not used it; and whatever other books they may have or lack, few choirs feel that they can do without "Carmina Sacra." It is good, very good; every page is good. This book more than any other—perhaps it would be true to say more than all others combined—furnishes the material from which nearly all the hymn and tune books are compiled. Its Elementary Department, or Guide to Musical Notation, has recently been made new, and the "New Carmina Sacra" has no superior as a Singing-school book. There is no danger in recommending such a book. It will probably continue to sell and be used longer than any other book now before the public.
MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE RISE AND THE FALL.
THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
Will publish on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17:
I.
THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKSPEARE.
By Nathaniel Holmes, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2 25.
Delia Bacon, as is well known, wrote a book in 1857, claiming Lord Bacon as the author of the "Plays of Shakespeare." The author of this work says in his preface:
"Her book not appearing to have satisfied the critical world of the truth of her theory, much more than the 'Letter to Lord Ellesmere,' by Mr. William Henry Smith, I have thought it worth while to give them the results of my studies also, which have been considerably extended since that date; and if enough be not found herein to settle the question on impregnable grounds, it may at least tend to exculpate them from any supposition of mental aberration in so far as they have ascribed this authorship to Francis Bacon. But I do not at all agree with her opinion that any other person had a hand in the work; on the contrary, I will endeavor to show that the whole genuine canon of Shakespeare was written by this one and the same author."
II.
THE RISE AND THE FALL:
OR,
THE ORIGIN OF MORAL EVIL.
In three parts: Part I. The Suggestions of Reason; Part II. The Disclosures of Revelation; Part III. The Confirmations of Theology. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $1 75.
This book, by a critical exposition of the third chapter of Genesis, demonstrates that Adam's "fall" was in fact his rise from moral ignorance to moral agency, and that he neither sinned nor was sentenced in Eden. The doctrine of man's moral ruin in Adam's disobedience is thus overthrown, and that event is shown to have effected, on the contrary, his first advance in the progressive moral system.
The work is one of universal interest, and cannot fail to attract general attention.
For sale by all Booksellers.
Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

EVERY SATURDAY, NO. 42, FOR OCT. 20, is now ready, and contains: The Village on the Cliff, chap. 4, by Miss Thackeray; An English October; Reverence for Inferiors; A Visit to Juan Fernandez; Silcote of Silcotes, chaps. 13-16, by Henry Kingsley; Cousin Jane; Black Sheep, chap. 7, by Edmund Yates; Foreign Notes; The Beaten Commander. For sale by all newsdealers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL.

TO THE
ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

As representatives of the great interests of Free Trade in the Empire State, your State Central Committee have assembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on this 11th day of October, 1866, to consult upon the action which the exigencies of the present time require, in order to counteract the unceasing efforts and misdirected zeal of the enemies of your constitutional rights.

After a deliberate and full examination of the position in which you are placed by the enactments of semi-prohibitory and sumptuary laws, and in view of the near approach of a State election, which presents the opportunity to remedy the impositions that class legislation with fanaticism have forced upon you, it is evidently our duty to appeal to you for one more struggle at the ballot box in your various localities.

The founders and supporters of our organization have, for more than twenty years, beheld their business and prosperity deliberately made the theme of fanatical denunciation; the object of unfriendly legislation at Albany and Washington; and the foot-ball of political demagogues. They believed that a prohibitory policy was intended to be imposed upon them, and about the year 1841 realized the fact; it came in the guise of "moral suasion," but in a short time passed to legal repression, and from 1845 to 1857 we had varied efforts to reach prohibition, which were foiled by the veto of Governor Seymour and the decision of the Court of Appeals. The latter year, 1857, introduced the Excise Law which was attempted to be enforced throughout the State, until the legislature of 1865-6 passed an act making provision to place a certain portion of the State under a new form of license.

We point you to this enactment, inflicting upon the Metropolitan District a law in relation to the sale of distilled spirits, wines, ales and beer, which in its exactions, penalties and demand for fees, caps the climax of extortion, and imposes upon trade a statute avowedly intended by its abettors and agents to trample upon the rights of the industrious citizen, for the benefit of official vampires; the encouragement of fanatical rule, and the extension of that meddling policy which characterizes gross hypocrisy; and which in the utter disregard of the rights of person and property, in the attainment of its object, would violate the very principles that underlie our institutions.

Men of free trade in the interior! do you entertain the idea that these abuses are to be confined to the people on the seaboard? Let no such hope delude you. The demand of a license fee of *two hundred and fifty dollars* in New-York and Brooklyn, having drawn from the pockets of the dealers in those cities *more than a million of dollars*, exulting in this success, the next Legislature, if composed of the same or similar material, will fix their talons upon the remainder of the State, and compel a like contribution from them, for the purpose of combining the forces of fanaticism and political party influence, so as to take from you the remaining hope of establishing your rights of property and your claims to the guarantees of the Constitution.

Are you prepared to submit tamely to a tyranny as insatiable as it is oppressive and exacting? or will you acquit yourselves like men in the contest which is near at hand, and send to the legislative halls of the State of New-York men whom you can trust with your property and your rights, and who are capable of defending them in the public councils?

You have it in your power by a proper exercise of the privilege of freemen at the ballot-box, to ward off the blow which is aimed at you; but if you permit those now in authority to continue its possession, then farewell to to the few privileges you now enjoy, and blame yourselves and not others that you have to bear the burden of excessive taxation, without an equivalent of representation.

No matter to what political party men claim to belong, if they abridge your rights they defraud you, and will sacrifice you to answer their partisan purposes. Let no such men deceive you, but let the ballot-box, when its day's work is revealed, show that you have not forgotten its power to remove from place those who abuse it by their arbitrary acts.

Fanaticism never sleeps, it is the child of intolerance and bigotry, an irresistible propensity urges it to intermeddle with the affairs of others, and to constitute itself the guardian of their morals and the keeper of their consciences.

Thus, when you have submitted to oppressive taxation and borne the burden and heat of the contest in support of the flag of your country, its demands are still insatiable; it seeks to draw from agriculture, trade and commerce its very life blood by restrictions which cramp their energies, and demands of your labor and your industry, that its earnings shall be contributed to the support of official paupers.

Thanks to our fathers, there is yet a door open for escape from the fangs of merciless intrigue and corruption! You have now the power and opportunity to change your legislators and your rulers if you will; do this on the second Tuesday in November next, then we shall breathe freely once more; neglect it and the shackles which now fetter your trade will be so riveted upon you that there will be little hope for the future.

It has been recently admitted by our opponents that our united influence, but a short time past, elected a Governor. Let us do it once more. It is not too late to organize locally throughout the State, and defeat the enemies of prosperity and free trade. To your work then! Organize and vote, disregard false political party leaders, who promise and do not perform, and earn for *yourselves* the honor of electing to the gubernatorial chair the reliable, capable, and conservative statesman,

HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,

and a House of Assembly composed of such men as will sustain the interest of trade, commerce and agriculture; remember also to discard all congressional candidates who cannot be depended upon to oppose improper restrictions, prohibitions, and unequal taxation, and vote for their opponents if you would be free indeed.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
A. B. Caldwell, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.
In accordance with the call of the Union General Committee, a primary election will be held at the headquarters, No. 475 Pearl-street, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County and Judiciary Congressional and Assembly Conventions. Polls will be opened from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M.
GARRETT BELL, Vice-President.
Matthew Stewart, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE, held at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Oct 9, 1866, the following call for primary elections was adopted:
Resolved, That the Assembly District Union Associations be and are hereby directed to meet at their places of meeting, on the evening of the 15th October, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and elect by ballot delegates to the following Conventions:
A County and Judiciary Convention, to consist of seven delegates from each Assembly District Association, to nominate a candidate for Register, a candidate for Supervisor, a candidate for Coroner, a candidate for Recorder, and a candidate for Surrogate.
A Congressional Convention in each Congressional District, to consist of five delegates from each Assembly District Association, to nominate a candidate for Congress in each Congressional District.
An Assembly Convention in each Assembly District, to consist of one delegate from each election district, and the delegates so elected from the different Wards, shall meet in Ward Convention on the evening of the 20th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M., in their respective Wards, and elect five delegates to the Assembly Convention.
The County and Judiciary Convention shall meet at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on the evening of the 18th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Fourth District Congressional Convention, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, shall meet at the Warren House, No. 143 Hudson-st., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Fifth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, shall meet at Runk's, No. 274 Grand-st., on the evening of the 19th of October, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Sixth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, shall meet at No. 724 Broadway, on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Seventh District Congressional Convention, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, shall meet at No. 101 Avenue D., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Eighth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, shall meet at No. 435 4th-ave., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Ninth District Congressional Convention, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, shall meet at Aple's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on the evening of the 19th of October, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Assembly Conventions in each Assembly District shall meet at their usual places of meeting on the evening of the 22d of October, 1866, at — o'clock P. M., excepting that in those Assembly Districts that have been changed since the organization of this Committee, and composed of parts of the several wards, the said Assembly Convention shall meet in the usual place of meeting of the District Association of the district having the lowest number.
The President of each Association, or in his absence the proper officer thereof, shall appoint three Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the Association, and in conjunction with the President and Recording Secretary of the Association, shall sign the credentials of the Delegates so elected.
Notice of the time and place of holding the said Primary Elections shall be published in the New-York Times for at least two days previous to said election.
The polls, in all cases, shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
Charles A. Hall, H. Hurlat, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, (OLD,) NINETEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union Organization of the Nineteenth Ward, pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 15, 1866, at Ale's Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for the purpose of electing delegates. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
JAS. P. DAVIES, President.
W. H. Richards, Secretary to the several Conventions.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, to elect delegates to the various Nominating Committees. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
WM. T. BLACK, President.
Robert P. Duncan, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1866, at No. 83 Warren-st., to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
AMOS STOOKEY, Acting President.
D. K. Printup, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,
BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

THE FOLLOWING
UNITED STATES BONDS
HAVE BEEN LOST OR STOLEN, VIZ.:
Ten 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS, of $500 each, dated June 15, 1865, numbered

175,265	175,266	175,267	175,268	136,644
136,645	136,646	136,647	136,648	136,649

ALSO,
Five 5-20 COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, issue of November, 1865, numbered

33,073	33,074	33,075	33,076	33,077

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Any information of value communicated to the undersigned, respecting them, will be properly acknowledged and compensated.
ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

SINKING FUND DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
Proposals are solicited for furnishing second mortgage bonds of the above railroad, to cover the half-yearly appropriation of $15,000 toward sinking fund, as per terms of said mortgage. The lowest bids, in writing, up to 30th inst. accepted.
Address, at the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati,
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WELL'S, FARGO & CO.'S STOCK.
HOLLADAY'S OVERLAND MAIL STOCK.
MERCHANT'S UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK.
INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
For sale, at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
Guaranteed by
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.
The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.
The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.
These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.
Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, } Finance
JOHN C. GREEN, } Committee.
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866, for the sale of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.
NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.
To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.
The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held Oct. 9, 1866, EDWARD B. FELLOWS was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac O. Barker, and JOSEPH W. DUGLISS was appointed Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY,
Vice-President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company, No. 38 Broad-st., to consider the propriety of increasing the works and production, issue of bonds, &c., on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$30,000 at 7 per cent. on City property; principals only need apply to Box No. 4,204 General Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, 3d floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	112⅝	112⅞	June, 7-30........	105⅞	106⅛
Coupon, '81 ...	112⅞	112⅞	July, 7-30........	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	117
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113	113¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110	110¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65..	110	110¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	115
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	114
10-40 Registered.	99⅜	99⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅝	112
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅜	99⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅝	110⅞
Gold..............	152⅞	153	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

WANTED.
Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.
Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.
Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.
St. Louis City and County Bonds.
Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.
CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Oct. 1	Daily	45,000 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Daily	44,780 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Daily	44,750 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Weekly	130,250 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 4	Daily	44,310 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Daily	44,560 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 6	Daily	52,000 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.—The adjourned Convention of Railway Presidents, Superintendents and Chief Engineers, will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, Oct. 24, at 12 M., in accordance with the circular and reports of the Executive Committee.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
J. H. STURGEON, Vice-President.
S. L. FREMONT, } Secretaries.
B. T. HASELL, }
T. J. CARTER, } Executive Committee.
L. J. FLEMMING, }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at the office of the Secretary, 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls open at 12 M.; close at 1 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 24 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this Office on the 15th inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend (No. 26) of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION PAPER-COLLAR COMPANY—A Dividend of $1 per share has been declared, payable Oct. 20, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, to stockholders of record Sept. 29.
SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits......$3,500,000
Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed free of tax.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED
(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)
ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.
Assets, $2,285,068 14.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, Dec 31, 1861; Jan. 26, March 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Oct. 15, 1865; Feb. 22, 1866 all of the HERALD. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.
The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.
Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.
He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American.*
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

DERRICK FOR SALE.
A Post Derrick, nearly new, suitable for a heavy wharf crane; lifting power, 25 tons. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

FRED'K R. ANDERSON, NOTARY PUBlic and Public Accountant, No. 55 Liberty-st., Room No. 4, also having just been appointed Commissioner for California, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and other States, offers his services to lawyers and others requiring such services.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

CLARKE'S COMBINED MACHINE FOR hog scalding, feed boiling, wool washing, clothes boiling, &c., to be seen at Lovejoy's Hotel this day. Exclusive right to manufacture for sale.

$50.000 WORTH OF OLD BOOKS, newspapers and waste paper wanted, for which I will pay the highest cash price. GEO. SCOTT, No. 62 West Broadway.

FOR ADOPTION—A BOY AND GIRL, TWINS, eight days old. This is a rare opportunity to secure two interesting infants, left motherless. Address SYDNEY, Box No. 8, Station D.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40. Sent by Express to order by J. & J BRUSH, 183 Bowery. A few second-hand Double Gun

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUbon's *Birds of America*, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 23 William-st.

REMOVAL.—I. P. & E. WESTHEAD & CO. small ware manufacturers and general commission merchants, to No. 40 White-st., west of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, 1866,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.
(Hanover-square,)
by order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 1,500 BALES GEORGIA COTTON.
The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores and at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
HARDWARE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
By GEORGE COOK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., to pay storage expenses, per account of whom it may concern, about $12,000 to $14,000, estimated value, (to be sold in one lot,) consisting of axes, picks, shovels, hoes, boys' axes, shingle axes, handles, &c. Catalogues and permits to examine the goods may be had of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber suites; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors; gilt cornices; black walnut dressing bureaus, &c.; easy chairs and cottage suites, &c.; China, crockery, cut-glassware, &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture.
Also, at 1 o'clock, a rosewood 6¾ octave piano, made by Bacon & Raven; a marble-bed billiard table; 1,000 volumes Ward's Day and Night Signals, and other books.
Also, a large assortment of perfumery boxes and bottles, together with soaps, colognes, extracts, &c., and everything appertaining to a first-class perfumer.
Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A close rockaway; a close carriage, built by Lawrence; heavy rockaway coach, built by Parker, in good order; a heavy double harness in good order.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AND FARMING LAND AT NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND.—Positive sale to close an estate, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; about 48 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, house, barn, well, &c.; will be sold in three parcels; is one-half mile from the village; near two railroads. Maps are ready at the office of the Auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16 and 17, at 10 o'clock each day, Italian marble and alabaster statuary, vases, &c., balance of an invoice lately imported by F. Zannoni & Co. The sale will be the largest and most attractive of any others made by the above firm. Particulars in a few days. Also a fine assortment of silver-plated ware and imported French bronze clocks, figures, &c.

J. BOGERT, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., large sale of genteel household furniture; rosewood parlor suites, sofa lounges, dressing bureaus, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bedding, 2 rosewood pianos, 40 velvet and medallion carpets, pier glasses, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Cash deposits required from all purchasers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoc26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands market farming, gardening, horses, cows, &c., to live in the house. Address FARMER, Box No. 3,429 P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD REFerences—a Protestant preferred; wages, $12. Apply at No. 11 East 30th-st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, one who has a good education and is willing to devote his time to serving his employers; a fair salary will be paid. Address Box No. 3,951 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, NURSE AND SEAMstress and chambermaid and waitress; must come well recommended from last employers. Inquire at No. 32 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; good references required. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock this morning.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE GREAT MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, 45in. x 53in., is NOW READY; price $2; showing the whole Western Hemisphere, from the Arctic Ocean to South America, exhibiting the railroads, with their stations, showing single and double tracks, and width of gauge; the time, compared with noon at Washington and Greenwich; the longest day at different latitudes, and the recent Arctic discoveries of Franklin, Kane, McClintock and others; the world on a polar projection; plans on an enlarged scale, of the railroads of New-England, and from the Middle Atlantic ports to the Mississippi River; tables showing the extent and population of the whole hemisphere systematically arranged. This beautiful map is engraved on copper, and has been compiled from the latest official sources, and warranted correct. Apply at COOPER'S United States Map Establishment, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning Polish (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESMAN WANTed, for a Western city. Apply, with reference, to M. C. V., Box No. 169 Post-office.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE WINE — FIFTY BASKETS, slightly damaged, Heidsick & Co. and Chas. Heidsick brands champagne wine, lately recovered from sunken brig *William Edwards*, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by G. B. CROSSMAN, No. 37½ Water-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. R. B. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
NO. 150 WEST 25TH-ST.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SUPERIOR FIRE BRICK,
Stove linings, drain pipe and tile; common and well brick, and fire clays for sale. Our facilities enable us to manufacture and ship goods in all kinds of vessels, direct from our clay beds cheaper than any other concern in this country. Apply to Messrs. LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st., New-York, or directly to CROSSMAN BROTHERS & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family.
French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE;
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av.
Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 15th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.
Circulars sent if desired.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT.
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution Endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 35. Board and tuition for 21 weeks $150. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOUKE, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

AT HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Home and school for boys under 12; English, French, Spanish, music, military drill, light gymnastics; ponies for riding lessons. E. HINDS, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children. No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, Morris, Conn. For circulars, containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 263 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A LADY WHO TEACHES IN A YOUNG ladies' school on Murray Hill, from 12 to 2, will receive private pupils before and after those hours. Instruction in all English branches, French, music, drawing and painting. Especial attention given to adults who wish to pursue a selected course of study. English taught to those who speak only French. Stammering cured. Ladies and children mornings and afternoons, masters evenings. Pupils also attended at their own residences. Apply at No. 91 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. BIXBY wishes one or two more private pupils. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Rev. F. C. Ewer; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.; and his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Chas. E. Butler, F. H. Wolcott, Peter Kemble, Mrs. Lewis Livingston.
Mr. BIXBY's address is No. 44 Irving-place.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of the Italian language, No. 396 6th-av., is now ready to resume her lessons.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address Z. A. Z., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS would like a position in a gentleman's family as teacher of English branches and the rudiments of music; would not object to the country; unexceptionable references. Address Miss STEARNS, No. 227 5th-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 836 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR OTHERWISE—Terms low. Common and higher English branches; composition, piano, singing, Drawing. Highest testimonials from City patrons. Box No. 79 Station D.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS as a teacher in the classics, wishes to teach one or two pupils in such branches. Address L., No. 119 East 13th-st.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IS NOW OPENING
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.
The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of
LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,
WORSTED REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.
Decorating done by the best workmen.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 385 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 15, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS
AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE,
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
NEW STYLES.
Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT RETAIL DEPOT FOR BRADLEY'S "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRTS, No. 499 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas block,) the only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for Ladies, Misses and Children. AT PRICES USUALLY PAID FOR A COMMON ARTICLE. Child's "Duplex" skirts, 50c.; Misses, 60c.; Young Ladies, $1. Ladies' "Empress Trail," 40 to 100 springs, AT LOW PRICES. Ladies' "Empress" Kid Gloves, A FINE ARTICLE, at $1 25.

JAPANESE GOODS.—50,000 BEAUTIFUL Wedding, Birthday and Holiday Presents, the best assortment and greatest variety, needful and ornamental, ever imported.
A. A. VANTINE, No. 834 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S BENOITEN PATENT Dress Loopers, in silk, enamel, jet, pearl, &c., 50 cents to $5 per set; very ornamental, convenient and universally approved.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING.—MADAME M. HARRIS, having just returned from Europe, is happy to announce that she will be ready to exhibit the latest Parisian bonnets, round hats and other novelties on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 11, 12 and 13. No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT L. BINN'S MILlinery, No. 577 Broadway; theatre hats and opera bonnets; willow feathers, bridal bonnets and veils, ribbons and velvets; velvets at $4 50, worth $8 a yard; felt jockey hats.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:
1ST WARD—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5TH WARD—No. 74 West Broadway, 8 P. M.
6TH WARD—No. 129 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
10TH WARD—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7½ P. M.
13TH WARD—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
14TH WARD—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
15TH WARD—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
16TH WARD—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
17TH WARD—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
19TH WARD—Lexington-av., cor. East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
20TH WARD—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Change of Service.—Preaching by Pastor RHODES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at 3½ P. M. a grand Bible class, with familiar expository readings by the Pastor. Invitations kindly extended to strangers as well as to the Church and congregation, with the hope that these readings will prove highly profitable and pleasant. Lecture and singing meetings on TUESDAY EVENINGS; prayer meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS; young people's meetings on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

52D-ST. BAPTIST CHAPEL, SOUTH-WEST corner Third-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Subject of discourse—SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 14, 10½ o'clock, "The Rebuilding of Jerusalem by Nehemiah; how the work was begun and carried on." SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, "The late Disasters at Sea, or the Power, Sovereignty and Wisdom of God, as seen upon the Ocean." Residence of pastor, No. 163 East 58th-st., 2d door west of 2d-av. Pastor's study, Chapel Building, 3d story.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE Church of the Pilgrims, West 48th-st., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Third anniversary of the daily evening prayer meeting in this church, will be held SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 4 and 7½ P. M. The Band of Brothers, Wm. B. Walters leader, will be present and participate in the services. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Prayer meeting on SUNDAY MORNING, from 5 to 6. Preaching by Rev. A. H. MEAD at 10½, and by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on "*The Relation of Angels to the Work of Human Redemption,*" at 7 o'clock P. M. General experience meeting every Saturday evening at 7½.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*How Shall the Present Urgent Demand for Teachers be Supplied?*

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 46th-st.; Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. a funeral sermon—*Thoughts of Consolation for the Afflicted*; at 7½ P. M., subject—*Christ's Prayer for his Murderers*; being first in a course of sermons upon the "seven sentences uttered on the cross."

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, SUNDAY, at Argus Hall, No. 640 Broadway, near Houston-st., on *The Change in the Aspect of the Gospel Message Demanded by these Last Days.* Divine services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points, No. 61 Park-st. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses made by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency, order and singing of these children.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., with Divine assistance, on SUNDAY, (14th inst.,) at 1½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject; Sixth Article of the Creed: "*He Ascended into Heaven.*"

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. E. HOYTE, Centenary Secretary, will preach a Centenary sermon at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY. The evening service will be at 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE LECTURES for First Society of Spiritualists, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Spiritual Healer,* and *The Prophet and Seer.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What are the Practical Uses of Modern Spiritualism?* Seats free. The public invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, and Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine worship at the French Church Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 14th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (EPISCOPAL, Rev. S. H. HILLIARD,) No. 306 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker. Seats free. Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Persons interested in mission work are earnestly invited to come and help us.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. WELLMAN, Assistant Minister at St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE at 7½ P. M.

CENTENARY SERVICES IN THE CALANSON M. E. CHURCH, Norfolk-st., near Grand; Rev. Bishop JANES, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and address the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, will preach at 7½ P. M.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KINCAID MISSIONARY UNION will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church. Eminent speakers are expected to be present.

REV. DR. DEEMS, EDITOR OF THE *Watchman*, will preach in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Waverley-place, out of Broadway, leads to the University. The seats are free.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Unexpected Deliverance.* Seats are free, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS ON THE BIRTH OF THE MESSIAH, by Rev. WM. WARDLAW, in the large Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Jews and all interested in the Jews are invited to attend.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach a memorial sermon on the Life and Ministry of the late Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGNER, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av and East 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., Oct. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening.

CENTENARY SERMONS WILL BE preached by Rev. GEORGE W. LORD, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the West Harlem M. E. Church, 125th-st., near 6th-av.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st—services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE MESSENGER.—S. S. SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Terrible Shepherd*—foretold in Zech. xi. 16.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av.—Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. P. NUTTING, Pastor. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH WILL hold services appropriate to their ninth anniversary on SUNDAY. Preaching morning and evening, by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., PASTOR elect, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Oct. 14, at 10½ o'clock A.M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Public Worship will be resumed SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the Winter course will be delivered by Prof. J. W. DRAPER, M. D., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, in the Medical College, entrance on Worth-st., near Church, one block west of Broadway. At the close of the lecture an exhibition will be given by Prof. Henry Draper, M. D., of his recent improvement in adapting the microscope, by the aid of photography and the magnesium light, to the purpose of public teaching. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.500 IN CASH WILL SECURE THE good will and machinery, with everything requisite for manufacturing 1,000,000 envelopes weekly; must be sold within the month to close an estate; the business will pay $5,000 per year profit. No. 165 William-st., New-York.

A RELIABLE PARTNER WANTED TO sell tickets for the best paying entertainment in America, performing before crowded houses; but little capital required, and association first-class. Apply immediately, at No. 237 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free; patent secretary bedstead; cheap furniture in suites.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
The Circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.
CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Oct. 1	Daily	45,000 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Daily	44,780 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Daily	44,750 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Weekly	130,250 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 4	Daily	44,310 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Daily	44,560 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 6	Daily	52,000 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY for less than $5.
Advertisements of servants wanting situations are inserted in THE DAILY TRIBUNE for 25 cents.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do the coarse washing. Also a young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion in a small private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor; has five years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and making up lace curtains; has no objection to assisting in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as cook or laundress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 262 15th-st., between Avenues A and B, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, including cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can do the large washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a small private family, as cook and to assist at the washing; she fully understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress in a small family, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, also baker; has good City refrence from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; assists in the washing and ironing, or regular waitress to take charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as infant's nurse and seamstress, or would act as lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 King-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 171 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as a competent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Inquire at No. 517 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse; understands the care of an infant. Call, for two days, at No. 11 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; City references. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, with fine washing, or with plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 6 West 18th-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation in a respectable family as child's nurse, or to assist in light chamberwork. Call at No. 118 West 40th-st. and 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class cook who perfectly understands her business, in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 129 40th-st., near 7th-ave.

MALES.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.
CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

Monday, Oct. 1	Daily	45,000 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Daily	44,780 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Daily	44,750 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Weekly	130,250 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 4	Daily	44,310 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Daily	44,560 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 6	Daily	52,000 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY for less than $5.
Advertisements of servants wanting situations are inserted in THE DAILY TRIBUNE for 25 cents.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; the man as coachman and gardener and his wife as plain cook; understand their business; only seven months landed here; first testimonials; no incumbrance. Can be seen at No. 133 Bleecker-st., between 9 and 4 o'clock. G. BEVENS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a respectable young Protestant German; understands both businesses excellent, and is a very careful driver; he has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the leather store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent young man; can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; no objections to City or country. Address EDWARD CAMPBELL, No. 183 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man of long experience in the care and management of horses, fine harness and carriages; best City reference from last place. Address P. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man in the City or country; has the best of City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty; is thoroughly acquainted with the City. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a first-class groom in a private family, and would assist in waiting if required, and will make himself generally useful; the very best of City references given. Address A. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a young man, in either City or country; will be willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful; the very best reference given if required. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; has a practical experience for several years of orchards, store and greenhouse plants, &c.; also hot and cold graperies. Call or address T. W. B., Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st. New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND valet by a single young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good references from his last place. Address D. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent coachman and groom, with five years' reference from last employer; understands driving in City and country, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as gardener; understands the business thoroughly, also the care and management of horses. Call on or address D. H., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9, or J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTDE—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER BY a gentleman of several years' experience with the jobbing trade, and the very best of City reference. Address H., care Box No. 4,443 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter man; the best City reference. Inquire of or address WAITER, No. 249 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS foreman, or assistant, in a cake bakery; can give good recommendations. Apply at No. 244 3d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BRYAN.
J. VAN SCHAICK.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

NEW-YORK, Oct 10, 1866.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of JOHN BRYAN & CO., and will continue the business as bankers and brokers, at No. 35 Broad-st.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
RICH'D S. ROBERTSON.
JAMES R. NICHOLS.

The undersigned will continue the stock commission business, on his own account, at No. 38 Broad-st.
J. VAN SCHAICK.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE, No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.
HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JAMES H. JORDAN into partnership, the name and style of the firm will be E. S. MUNROE & CO

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......LAMARIE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG.........SATURDAY, Oct. 27
HIBERNIA, MONROE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
COLUMBIA.............SATURDAY, Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $35.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA.........Ogilvie......SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN.......Grogan......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK........Thompson....SATURDAY, Oct. 27
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.........................Oct. 17
MALTA..........................Oct. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 20.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
The British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
CITY OF CORK..............WEDNESDAY....Oct. 17
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY.....Oct. 20
KANGAROO..................WEDNESDAY....Oct. 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.........$90 | Steerage...............$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London......34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris.......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........Nov. 3 | MONDAY............Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana.............................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMERS,
FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
Comprising steamships
THAMES AND TARTAR.
The former leaves Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Oct. 13. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Galveston, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Receiving freight now.
Splendid accommodations for passengers. Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Oct. 22, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..................Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
H. LIVINGSTON,
Capt. BAKER,
leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.
Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 20.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamship FLAMBEAU,
Capt. EVERSON,
will leave TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M., to be followed by the
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,
on THURSDAY, Oct. 18.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.
Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage tickets and through-bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Oct. 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway...........................at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel........................at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for grading and regulating blocks between 5th and 6th avs., 60th and 61st sts.
L. C. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16¼ HANDS, dark brown, perfectly sound, 7 years old. Apply at No. 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Several first-class and medium-priced houses, above 9th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs.
ALSO,
Property on Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.
ALSO,
Property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs.
Owners placing their property in my hands, either for auction or private sale, are assured of my best services in their behalf.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 8th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes.
CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion. No advertisement inserted in THE WEEKLY for less than $5.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The beautiful country residence known as Linden Park, about one mile from and in view of the river; the place contains about 17 acres, on which is a large dwelling, built within the last ten years, and is in good order; all necessary outbuildings, including a large ice-house, new last year, put up at a cost of over $1,000; a beautiful little lake of clear spring water—this lake supplies nearly all the ice used in Cornwall; it is well stocked with fish, such as bass, pickerel and perch; there is over 2,000 fruit trees, mostly coming into bearing, of the choicest kind of fruit. For particulars, apply to C. H. RING, on the place, or FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT THE Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.
One of the best farms in Dutchess County, New-York, known as the "Chauncey Knapp Farm," 180 acres, situated on the bank of Wappinger's Creek, four miles from New-Hamburgh Depot; six miles south of Poughkeepsie; first-class house, new and large, built in modern style, splendidly shaded; barns, outbuildings and fences in complete order.
Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained by applying to or addressing J. S. VAN CLEEF, No. 3 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; or S. G. HINSDALE, No. 7 Water-st., New-York City.

SOUTHWARD—A FINE OLD SPANISH GRANT on the St. John's River, East Florida; timbered thickly with the finest yellow pine, with quantities of cypress, bay, magnolia, hickory, ash, &c., and some cedar and live oak; banks high and dry; finely located; three miles water front; river two miles wide, resembling a lake; healthy and pleasant at all seasons; Summers of Cape May, Winters of Egypt; fruits, flowers and vegetables nearly all the year round; game and fish in abundance, and boating, sailing and other manly sports in perfection. A choice spot for a gentleman's estate or admirably suited for an agricultural or manufacturing settlement or for emigration purposes. Apply to MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM, THREE MILES east of Golden's Bridge, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 40 miles from the City, town of Lousboro', County of Westchester, N. Y., containing 80 acres; cottage farm-house, double barn, granary, fine timber, inclosed and surrounded by stone fences, good water and healthy; or in parcels of 60 and 20 acres, through which is located the Housatonic, New-York and Northern Railroad; terms accommodating. For further particulars apply to the owner at the residence of WM. CORNELL, near Mamaroneck Station.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first-class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Pleasantly located near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, convenient to depot and steamboat landing; a large variety of choice fruit and flowers; large shade trees; house of stone, Italian style, forty feet square, three stories and basement, eight acres of land, good and ample outbuildings; young orchard of the best fruit; place unsurpassed for health. For further particulars inquire of T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—THOSE REMAINING UNSOLD OF those magnificent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots fronting Central Park, on 73d-st., the most beautiful location in New-York; commanding a fine view of the Park; having all the modern improvements, sewer, water and gas. The street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAMES POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 ACRES, healthy location, 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house; excellent barn, with outbuildings; productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 14 miles from New-York, containing 30 to 40 acres. The house large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hothouses, &c., all in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to G. A. ROBBINS, Executor, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the new first-class brown-stone front dwelling, with one or two lots and all the modern improvements, on Clermont-av., between Fulton and Green avs., Brooklyn; price low, terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City; house built for the owner; first-class, and in good order; immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, WITH POSSESSION at once, a three-story and high basement brick house; has all the improvements, gas fixtures, &c., and in the finest location in Harlem, on 121st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; three minutes' walk from steamboat and steam cars, or 2d and 3d avs. cars. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

SECURE A GOOD THREE-STORY brick house, 20x34, for $1,500 cash and $2,000 mortgage, in Williamsburgh, five minutes' walk from all the ferries; several for sale; desirable location; good bargain. JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau, corner Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL AND BEAUTIFUL VICtoria carriage, as good as new, having been used only two months, built by John C. Ham, carriage manufacturer, No. 104th-st., corner Broadway, where the carriage may be seen. For price, &c., inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE IN LEWELlyn Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms, for sale, with stable and about two acres of land; also, an elegant building lot of eight acres, in the park, at a low price. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, THE large and elegant first-class brown-stone dwelling on Montague-terrace, (Brooklyn Heights,) with immediate possession. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT METUCHIN, N. J., ONE MILE west of Freeman's Depot, a small farm of 12 acres, with good buildings thereon. For particulars, apply to MOSES WEBB, Metuchin, or to ED. RIPLE, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW stylish two-story and attic French slate-roof house, 13 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c.; first-class neighborhood, near depot. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, real estate agent, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CORNER OF 40th-st. and Lexington-av., five first-class brown-stone houses; also five on the corner of 46th-st. and Lexington-av. Will be sold at a small profit. Inquire on the premises. J. M. COBURN.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE a most valuable tract of coal land in Schuylkill County, Penn., fully developed; railroad facilities; vein 9 to 12 feet. Letters answered. PURCELL & CO., No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house and lot, just completed and ready for immediate occupation, situated on Park-av., between 38th and 39th-sts. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY COMplete cottage on the southwest corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH THREE or five lots, on 97th-st. and Hudson River; view of river; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor front.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 25x60, lot 50x100, and fine stable, on Murray Hill, near Madison-av., for sale low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—156 acres, near Goshen. Also, 50 acres near Middletown. Both well improved, handsomely located, and offered low. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story brick house in the 19th Ward of Brooklyn; house has gas, water, range, sewer connection, &c. ROBERT CUNNINGTON, No. 41 Park-row.

240 ACRES OF THE BEST FARMING land, near Jefferson City, Mo. For sale cheap.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house with all improvements. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., between 116th and 117th sts.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Two lots 50x102 feet, on 78th-st, near Madison-av. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OF THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Cheshire, Conn., 14 miles from New-Haven, and 20 from Hartford, a spacious cottage, containing 16 rooms; is nearly new, and was built of the best materials, and by days' work; in perfect order; piazza nearly surrounds the house; suitable for a large family; good water, never failing; immense cistern by the house and one by the barn; the barn is large, with stalls for four horses; also cow-house; 7 acres of land, including orchard and garden; a variety of pear trees, cherry trees, &c. Easy walking distance to the town, where are several churches and the best schools in the country; also, convenient to railway station; terms reasonable and possession given when desired. Apply to Mrs. MARY J. DOOLITTLE, on the premises, or to GEO. A. JARVIS, Lenox Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; it is well finished and nearly new, having been occupied but one year. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to reach customers in all parts of the country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
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Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, rooms for gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes board from Nov. 20 for the Winter, for himself, wife, mother, infant child and nurse; would prefer to board with a private family; would, if required, furnish his own rooms except carpets. Address, stating price, and giving all particulars, G. H. S., Box No. 4,964 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, on the west side of the town, below Union-square, (private family preferred,) by two young men of quiet habits, two rooms, one with grate; price not to exceed $20 a week for both. Address, with reference, S. W. G., Box No. 836 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR TWO GENtlemen in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply to No. 16 Watt-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON the 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., have a large and small room on the second floor, well furnished, to let on very reasonable terms, with or without board; gas and bath. For particulars inquire at No. 370 Bowery, in the store.

TO LET—A FEW SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS TO families or single gentlemen, at the Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and Madison avs; this hotel has been enlarged, and is one of the best furnished hotels in the City; table a la European; terms moderate.

NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL—FIRST-CLASS rooms, en suite, with board, at the private residence, No. 25 East 21st-st., having been thoroughly renovated and handsomely furnished. Those desiring superior accommodations would do well to call at once.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, and single gentlemen desiring superior accommodations for the Winter will find elegant rooms, with liberal table, at the first-class brown-stone house No. 155 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH THE BEST board can be had in a private family on Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing; furnace in house; unexceptionable references required. Address L., Box No. 168 Times Office.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTment to let between Union and Madison Squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH-AV.—Parlor, first and third floor suites of rooms, furnished, with private table only, are to let to one or two first-class families.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN suites or singly, eligibly located; No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, to let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 111 Montague-st. References required.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The four-story brown front English basement house, No. 353 West 34th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, on 5th-av. corner; containing 16 rooms, besides dressing and bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry; the house is in complete order and handsomely furnished, with gas and water throughout; it is within twenty-five minutes of Wall-st. Ferry by horse cars. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Esq., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A HANDSOME HOUSE, furnished complete, in a fine location near steamboat landing, at 120th-st. An elegant garden, greenhouse, &c., adjoining. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

OFFICE TO LET—ROOM NO 7, ON SECOND floor of the new marble front buildings, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; Room spacious and desirable. For further particulars, inquire of the Secretary upon the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, on the south side of 124th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs.; house nearly new with all the modern improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to E. A. HAYT, No. 361 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE four-story brown-stone house No. 111 East 60th-st., west of 3d-av. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house in West 16th-st., near 5th-av., have furnished rooms, large and small. Address Box No. 1,891 Post-office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; also, single bedrooms at private residence, No. 106 Clinton-place, near Brevoort House. References required.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—FURnished parlor and bedrooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel; reasonable price. Address Box 6,130 Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES TO rent for the Winter or year, to unexceptionable tenants. Lists furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—BASEMENT STORE AND REAR room in building No. 46 Hudson-st.; gas and water. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—NO. 112 WEST 43TH-ST., A NEW brown-stone front house; rent $2,250 per annum. Inquire of BENJ. T. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife (no children) to rent a house entirely or partially furnished, location between 12th and 59th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 713 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, with privilege to buy, two or three lots in one plot in this City. Address, with particulars, WATHAN & COMPANY, Marble Works, No. 199 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman near East 18th-st. and 2d-av. Address W. W., Box No. 2419 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR AND KITCHEN, SUITable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Address W., No. 14 John-st., second floor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL.
PORTLAND PLACE, WEST, LONDON, ENGLAND.
This establishment (one of the largest in the world) is now under the management of
Mr. JAMES M. SANDERSON,
formerly of the Brevoort House and New-York Hotels, and lately Chief Commissary of the First United States Army Corps.

THE NEWLY-OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cite du Retiro, Rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 Faubourg St. Honore, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysees, combines with every comfort an excellent table, at a moderate price.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA SOMARINDYCK, Plaintiff, against JACOB R. CROSSMAN and ALONZO G. CROSSMAN, Defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs of this action.
[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.]
Dated NEW-YORK, August 4, 1866.
WAKEMAN & LATTING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint mentioned in this Summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on the 21st day of September, 1866. WAKEMAN & LATTING,
sep22-law6wSat Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK LONG, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. CORDIER and ROBERT BROWN, Defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated October 8, 1866.
HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents canceled.
o13-law6w

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.......MAX MARETZEK, Director.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT—LA SONNAMBULA.
Debut of
MISS A. M. HAUCK
and SIG. BARAGLI.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
MISS A. M. HAUCK, SIG. BARAGLI, MISS FANNY STOCKTON, SIG. ANTONUCCI, &c.
Conductor..........................SIG. TORRIANI
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will commence TO-DAY at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI MATINEE—MARY STUART.
FRENCH THEATRE,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock, doors open at 12½, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of
MARY STUART. MARY STUART.
Seats for the RISTORI MATINEE at the Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the French Theatre. Admission to the matinee, to all parts of the house, $2 (with exception to private boxes, which may be secured at their usual price.) Please buy your tickets in advance to avoid the great rush at the door.

FRENCH THEATRE—RISTORI.
PHEDRA.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway.
Seats secured for three representations in advance.
MONDAY—Thirteenth subscription night, Oct. 15.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's tragedy of PHEDRA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
NEXT TUESDAY, Oct. 16, fourth subscription, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of
PHEDRA,
in Racine's celebrated tragedy, PHEDRA.

IRVING HALL.
SECOND HOWARD PAUL MATINEE,
TO-DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
Doors open at 12½ P. M.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their brilliant musical and humorous programme, including Mrs. Paul's curious double personation, MR. AND MRS. DOUBLEDOT, her Living Photograph of SIMS REEVES, and in her thrilling dramatic scenes The Ship on Fire, The Dream of The Reveler, &c.
Mr. PAUL as Napoleon III., Roger Whitlock, The Undistinguishable Twin, &c.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents extra.
Seats secured at Irving Hall, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
No Evening Performance on Saturday.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13,
C. HENRY'S
GRAND CONCERT!
When the following artists will appear:
Mrs. MARIE ABBOT, Miss ROSA COOKE,
Mr. C. HENRY, Mr. C. LOOKWOOD,
Mr. HENRY HAYS, Mr. F. MOLLENHAUER,
EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Sig. GARRATAGUA,
Mr. J. ABBOT, Mr. A. DISPECKER.

IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH SUNDAY CONCERT, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN...................Soprano
Mr. F. HEINDL...........................Flute Soloist
Mr. G. W. COLBY.........................Pianist
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.....................Conductor
And his Grand Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved chairs 50 cents extra.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will leave Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., for the above places. Returning, leave Sag Harbor EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Wednesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock Fairhaven, Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday, Oct.	11,	6½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct.	10,	8 A. M.
Friday,	12,	7 A. M.	Thursday,	11,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	12,	10½ A. M.
Tuesday,	16,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	15,	8 A. M.
Wednesday,	16,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	16,	12 M.
Thursday,	18,	10 A. M.	Wednesday,	17,	1 P. M.
Friday,	19,	10½ A. M.	Thursday,	18,	2 P. M.
Saturday,	20,	2 P. M.	Friday,	19,	2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, DIRECT. The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., North River, SUNDAY, Oct. 14, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS, No. 226 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.
The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 11, 1866.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal property will be open for payment at this office on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 15. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

The WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY are prepared to supply orders by CANAL and RAILROAD, or for reshipment at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY.
This coal being mined from the
CELEBRATED BALTIMORE VEIN,
attention is respectfully called to its value for STEAM and DOMESTIC purposes.
For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Company,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELEE & BRO., N PINE-ST

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING notes: No. 1,198, Bently & Burton's, Sept. 20, four months, $2,865 58; No. 9, Valk Brothers, Sept. 8, four months, $4,537 75; No. 6,551, A. Brinkerhoff, Sept. 27, two months, $637; No. 6,622, Marshall, Barber & Bro., Oct. 5, three months, $738 97; No. 6,623, Lewis W. Phillips, Sept. 10, four months, $636 23; endorsed by David Duncan. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above described notes. A suitable reward will be given upon their return to the subscriber, WM. H. PHILLIPS, No. 66 Wall-st.
October 12, 1866.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF WOODruff & Beach Iron Works, H. B. Beach, Treasurer, Hartford, Conn., and indorsed by Woodruff & Beach, dated Sept. 14, four months, $3,163 28-100; payable at Phoenix National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 1 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

LOST.—PASS-BOOK NO. 23,704, MERCHANTS' Clerks' Savings Institution, belonging to Elizabeth F. Welling. The finder of the same will please leave it at the institution, No. 516 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
The great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
produced by permission of Miss LAURA KEENE, with a cast of distinguished ability.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE; INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.............................Director
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Oct. 13, 1866,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
ASA TRENCHARD,
His very popular and original character, in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The original comedy, played by an arrangement with Miss Laura Keene.
The director takes pleasure in being able to present this delightful comedy with the following meritorious cast:
Mr. Charles Vandenhoff.....as.........Lord Dundreary
Mr. Stoddart...............as.........Abel Murcott
Mr. Charles Peters.........as.........Binney
Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. W. Barron, Mr. C. Burke, Mr. Gillett, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Kenway, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Georgie Tolbin, Miss Alice Harrison, Mrs. Sinclair, also appearing.
ASA TRENCHARD.........................Mr. JEFFERSON
With new and pleasing scenery, by Messrs. R. Hayes and D. Strong.
Seats may be secured daily for Mr. Jefferson's nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the box office.
Due notice will be given of the FINAL NIGHTS of Mr. Jefferson in
RIP VAN WINKLE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, benefit of
MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON.
Shakespeare's five act tragedy,
KOENIG RICHARD DER DRITTE,
(King Richard III.,)
translated by Schlegel, and adapted for the German stage by Heinrich Laube.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of RICHARD III.,
supported by a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....................................Manager.
MATINEES
EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
The first equestrienne of the age.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts. Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

M. HARTZ, THE WONDERFUL ILLUSIONIST,
AT DODWORTH HALL,
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
On MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, will be produced for the first time in America,
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.
This wonderful feat is the most thrilling and exciting ever presented to an audience, and is only accomplished by the Hindoos and M. HARTZ.
Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 BROADWAY. GRAND BILL THIS WEEK. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.
PRONOUNCED BY THE public and press a decided success. Crowded houses nightly to see the prettiest hall, the best troupe and most enjoyable performance in the City. Geo. Christy, John Allen, Dick Sands, the wonderful Leon, Edwin Kelly, John Oberist and a host of talent. The Doctor of All-can-Tear-Her. Leon's great imitations of Parepa, Zucchi, Brignoli.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES. THIRD SEASON—1866–'67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED
AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
at Steinway & Son's, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING RESERVED SEATS can now select them at Irving Hall.

DE GARMO'S NEW AND ELEGANT HALL, with supper and dressing rooms complete, may be engaged for
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ENTERTAINMENTS,
by applying at the Academy, 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

A SURE PILE CURE.
Mr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE MAAGER, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2 price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" (monthly restorative.) without risk or danger. So says Prof Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 58 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET,
in precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE
TWO NEW COMEDIES,
Both produced with scenery, dresses and appointments ENTIRELY NEW,
and distribution of characters embracing
THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) Oct. 13,
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
MONDAY, Oct. 15—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
TUESDAY, Oct. 16—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 18—THE FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
OTHER NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
Acting Manager.............................Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director.............................Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter...................................Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer..................................Mr. Theodore Moss
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
W. STUART.....................................Manager.
TO-NIGHT AT 8,
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
of the great artiste,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Davenport,)
Whose intensely passionate personation of
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR,
in the beautiful historical play of that title, is generally pronounced
A CONSUMMATE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
J. H. Taylor, M. W. Leffingwell, W. Davidge, W. S. Andrews; Messrs. Monck, Johnson, Andrews, and others in the cast.
MONDAY, 15TH,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in her great role of
LADY AUDLEY,
in John Brougham's beautiful dramatization of Miss Braddon's LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," supported by the talented young actor
Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM,
and a powerful cast.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.......LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH
ONLY MATINEE OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
AMERICAN OPERA BOUFFE,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
Eichberg's genuine version.
TO-DAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Doors open at 1. Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Children half price. Last performance but two of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY and TUESDAY positively the last nights of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet....................Directeurs.
FRENCH OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock,
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE,
comic opera, in three acts, by F. Halevy.
M. M. ANTHELME (Tenor)...as.....Olivier d'Entragues
M. DE SURMONT (Tenor).....as.........Hector de Biron
JEAN VERT (Basso)..........as.........Capitaine Roland
MME. ELVIRA NADDIE (Prima Donna) as: Athenais
JEAN LAURENTIS (Dugazon).......as.........Berthe
Prices of admission, $1 50; Boxes, (four seats) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.
Offices for subscriptions and sale of tickets are now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, Broad-st.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.................Mr. J. W. LINGARD
SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
The great sensation drama of
GEO. BARRINGTON;
Or, THE GENTLEMAN HIGHWAYMAN.
And the old favorite drama of the
NEW-YORK FIREMEN.
With the
HAPPY MAN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....................G. L. FOX.
THE CHILD STEALER,
CAPTAIN KYD.
MISS FANNY HERRING,
MR. G. L. FOX,
AND FULL COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES

GRAND EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE.
Now on exhibition at the
"STUDIO BUILDING,"
No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.,
the following celebrated
STATUES IN MARBLE,
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Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
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Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

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AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
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Ladies at 2 o'clock, Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Rooms, No. 727 6th-av., near 42d-st., New-York, select classes in fashionable Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. Send for circulars.

THE DOUBLE EXECUTION

The End of Gonzales and Pellicier, Murderers of Senor Otero.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE

Efforts to Obtain a Respite and Secure the Implication of the Witness Viele.

Singular and Cowardly Confession of Pellicier.

The Last Night, the Last Day, the Last Moment.

The Coroner's Inquest and Burial of the Bodies.

Drenched by the chilly rain that fell in torrents yesterday morning, the murderers GONZALES and PELLICIER swung from the scaffold to their doom, in compliance with the sentence of the broken law. Probably no murder more atrocious in its every aspect than this Otero assassination was ever committed; certainly none was ever more speedily detected, or more summarily avenged. Briefly, the

HISTORY OF THE CASE

is as follows:

Signor OTERO, the victim of this assassination, arrived in New-York from Havana on the 10th of November, 1865, and stopped at the Barcelona House, in Great Jones-street. GONZALES was also a passenger on the same steamer, and being acquainted in New-York, OTERO cultivated his acquaintance. Up to the 23d instant, the two were about town together, and in the meantime the acquaintance of PELLICIER and VIELE was made. OTERO was the owner of a new theatre in Havana, nearly completed, and was about purchasing required properties and machinery therefor. A few months previously he had drawn a prize of $25,000 in Havana, and he had two drafts for a portion of the amount with him. This GONZALES knew, and to obtain this amount he undoubtedly planned the dreadful crime. At about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, OTERO paid his bill at the Barcelona, and, in company with GONZALES, PELLICIER and VIELE, left the hotel. He came to Brooklyn, stopped in at a drinking-place, and all except VIELE had five drinks each. They then proceeded to City Park, near the Navy-yard wall, and there the murder was committed, as set forth in the confessions below. The night of the 23d was dark and raining; no street lamps were lighted; a clouded sky seemed like a pall hung over the city as the murderers and their victim entered the Park. There the fatal attack was made, and OTERO sent to his long home. A hasty search of his clothing (leaving behind them damning testimony, which enabled the Police to trace the murderers) succeeded, and then the assassins left their friend and victim in the lonely Park, with his pale, white face turned up to the sky, whence the soul had forever fled.

No one saw the murder, but yet the ground was strewn with silent evidences of the assassination. The struggle must have been fearful. OTERO was a powerful man, of some 180 pounds in weight, and, unarmed, evidently offered some considerable resistance. This is shown by the hacked and mangled condition when found. There was an injury over the right eye, which bore the appearance of having been made by a slung-shot aimed at the temple. Upon the occipital portion of the head there were six cuts, each made by a separate blow. In the back of the neck were three stabs with a dagger, the point of which was turned by striking the shoulder blade. On the front portion of the neck, near the glottis, there were several abrasions of the skin, and a heavy blow was evidently struck by a blunt instrument on the breast bone. These repeated blows indicated that there must have been a terrific struggle between the assassins and their victim before the latter was finally overcome. The instruments of death were scattered in all directions, as the murderers hurried away from a body more terrible to them in death than in life. So confused, frightened and hurried were they, that they entirely neglected to examine one pocket of the victim's vest, in which was the paid board bill of the Barcelona and $200 in gold. They escaped like the cowards they were, leaving the paraphernalia of death lying about near the spot where OTERO was assassinated. A dagger, with a long, thin blade, seven inches in length, was found; its point had been doubled over, and it is probable that some of the wounds upon the head and the one on breast were given by this instrument after it had lost a portion of its usefulness. A razor, with a transparent handle, was found closed, and near it the black handle of a patent razor, so arranged that the blade could be removed at will, and another one inserted. The blade which matched this was lying about thirty feet from the body, and its bloody appearance told of the horrible part it had borne in the butchery. The dagger was the last weapon surrendered; it was left fully two hundred feet away from the dead body. In a direct line between the two were found at some distance apart two green kid groves, the right one of which was cut across the fingers. These were on PELLICIER's hands, and were hastily drawn off and abandoned as he fled with the prize, for which, he had assisted in taking a human life. Both gloves were turned inside out, as if pulled off in a great hurry.

From this moment the sagacity of our detective was severely tried, but eventuated in triumph. The body was discovered at 10 o'clock, and was yet warm. By 11, Detective WONDERLY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, had traced the case, learned the name, position and means of the victim, and also obtained the names and description of the murderers. The gloves were the means of the first arrest. On the afternoon of Nov. 24, at about 2 o'clock, a small Spanish-looking man, clumsily gloved, approached the steamer *Eagle*, just ready to sail for Havana. Roundsman SMITH, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, accosting the stranger—who proved to be THEODORE MARTINEZ PELLICIER, once a waiter at the Hotel de Barcelona—bade him show his hands. PELLICIER threw up his left hand, still gloved, and the officer experienced some difficulty in ungloving the hand. It was wounded. The officer's suspicions being confirmed, he compelled PELLICIER to unglove his right hand, and, that hand being cut across the fingers, the officer felt confident that he had captured the murderer. Close questioning soon developed the following statement from him, made under oath to the Spanish Consul.

On the morning of the day on which the murder was committed two persons came to my room in the Hotel de Cuba and asked me if I thought they could get a room for themselves there. They said they didn't care how dark or small it was, so long as it was cheap, as they wanted only to sleep there. I told them that it would be better for them to go down stairs and speak to the landlady. They both went down, and I did not see them again until that evening. About 7 o'clock in the evening I was passing up Bleecker-street, toward Broadway, when I met one of these men in company with another whom I had not seen before. The man who called at my room in the morning asked me if I would go to Brooklyn with them. I consented, and we took the Bleecker-street cars to the Fulton ferry. We then crossed the ferry, and on the Brooklyn side, we met another person to whom the man whom I met at the Hotel de Cuba and who, I understand, is called GONZALES, introduced us. He was a tall, stout man, with a long black beard and large overcoat, and, by his broken pronounciation of Spanish, I think he was either a German or a Frenchman. We then took the cars at the ferry, and I asked GONZALES where we were going. He answered that this Frenchman was a wine merchant, who had promised him a situation, and that they were going to his house; after we went some distance in the car we got off together, and went into a liquor-store; the Frenchman left us at the door, and we three went in; when I came out I felt considerably intoxicated, as I was not used to drinking liquors; we went down toward the park, after leaving the saloon.

It was raining at the time; the park was very dark and at the entrance I stopped behind GONZALES and the other for a few moments; I was about following them, when I heard the voice of a man crying out, and running on the path; I ran toward the place whence the noise proceeded and I saw two men with razors or daggers raised over another, who was struggling with them; they called me several times by name, but when I saw that there was a fight or disturbance I drew an old razor which I had in my pocket, to defend myself; when I reached the spot I saw a man lying on the ground, and GONZALES (the man whom I had met at the Hotel de Cuba) was bending over him with a dagger or razor in his hand; from the groans of the man that was lying on the ground I concluded that the other was killing him; the Frenchman then attacked me, and while I attempted to defend myself he inflicted the cuts which I now have on my hands; he succeeded in throwing me down as he was much the strongest; the other then came up, and both of them threatened if I did not swear that I would keep silent about what had taken place they would kill me; I was obliged to swear in order to save my life. They ordered me to go with them, and at the park gate the Frenchman went off in one direction while GONZALES and I went toward the ferry; my companion, when we crossed over to New-York, said he did not want to go to the Hotel de Cuba; I told him there was a boarding-house at No. 217 Centre-street, where I had stopped for some time before; we went there and stopped all night; the next morning we arose very early and went out; we visited a clothing store, and my companion bought for himself a new suit, a pair of shoes and a cap, and for me a shirt and a pair of gloves; we went back to the Centre-street boarding-house and my companion paid one week's board in advance for himself; while in this house he took out of his pocket a lot of papers, on some of which I saw the name of JOSE GARCIA, with another name which I think was OTERO; I left him there and went to the Hotel de Cuba; there I was told there was a friend of mine going away that day by the steamer for Havana; there was a policeman in the hotel and I left for the steamer immediately; on the pier I was arrested and brought to the station-house."

This led to the arrest of GONZALES. Shortly afterward they were brought to trial before Judge GILBERT. They were poor, friendless and had no counsel. The Court assigned ALEX. MCUE and WM. C. DE WITT, Esqs., to defend GONZALES, and JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., of this City, was retained by some Cubans to appear in behalf of PELLICIER. They were tried separately. District-Attorney MORRIS, appreciating the gravity of the case, the atrocity of the crime, the sentiment of the citizens, and the laxity of public justice, entered upon the work of prosecution with skill, energy and determination. Knowing that the defence was in good hands, he spared nothing, left no stone unturned developing all the facts of the case, and securing some evidence (PHILLIPS, for instance,) that was not exactly in the case. All that the ingenuity and ability of counsel could suggest or devise was done for both men. Had they been men of social status and pecuniary ease they could have had nothing better than was given freely, and for the sake of the profession's honor, by the gentlemen named. They were both convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but owing to the delay incurred by the further persistence of their counsel, the reversal of the verdict by the General Term, and the subsequent reasserting of it by the Court of Appeals, the time of execution was deferred until the 12th of October.

During the past two weeks both men made, through their counsel, statements to the Governor of the State, tending to implicate a man named VIELA, who, with a spy named FAU, was the chief witness against them in the murder; but the Governor wisely concluding to deny the applications for delay, directed the execution of the law. Finding that all hope was fruitless the condemned men turned to their spiritual advisers for the consolation it is hoped they obtained. GONZÁLES was a self-contained man, who talked but little; but PELLICIER was weak and childish, and talked a great deal. GONZALES made, some time since, a long rambling statement, embodying a biographical sketch of his life, from which it appears that "he was born in the City of Madrid in the year 1828, and he is therefore 38 years of age now. His father was a merchant, in somewhat opulent circumstances, who lived at Hacienda, a short distance from the city, At the age of 12 years, GONZALES, after going through the rudimentary branches in a school in the village, was sent to the College of Maria Christiana, one of the best Colleges in Madrid, where he studied Latin and Greek, but did not make much progress, as he had imbibed a taste for music which occupied all his faculties. He remained here for three years, and soon after leaving, in defiance of the wishes of his parents, he joined the band of the First Engineer battalion of the Spanish army, and learned successively the clarionette, the cornet and ophecleide, on all of which instruments he was a proficient performer. After his enlistment he had but little connection with his family, and a few years after joining the army he got married, and subsequently became the father of two children, who, with his wife, are still living in Madrid, it is hoped in ignorance of the fate of the unfortunate father and husband. About four years since the regiment was transported to Havana, where the bandmaster commenced a rum distillery, and gave GONZALES, who was a great favorite with him, employment, by which he managed, as he says, to save money enough to pay his passage to this country. Since his imprisonment he has been visited by his former employer in Havana, who he says came all the way here to see him. He says he never saw OTERO until he met him on the steamer coming over here."

The paper which is in duplicate, and in the hands of parties in this City, is of no general public interest, and relates very largely to private and family matters, which we do not care to circulate.

PELLICIER had often manifested a desire to confess, to tell all he knew—in other words, he liked company, and would rattle on by the hour to any one who would listen to him. Against VIELA, the witness, who is now detained by the District-Attorney on a charge of murder, he was very bitter; and knowing that Mr. MORRIS proposed to prosecute VIELA, it would seem as though his statements should be taken with the greatest allowance, and it should also be borne in mind that GONZALES was not a party to the confession.

The District-Attorney, his assistant, Mr. TROY, the counsel for PELLICIER, Mr. TOWNSEND, the Sheriff, Mr. MCNAMEE, and the Interpreter, who was noticeably hostile during the trial to VIELA, procured from PELLICIER the following

SINGULAR CONFESSION.

I, FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR, (PELLICIER,) being fully aware that there is no further hope that a respite will be granted to me, and that I must die on Friday next, for the purpose of undeceiving my counsel, and others *to whom I have made false statements*, desire now to make a true and detailed confession of my connection with the murder of Mr. OTERO, and in what manner GONZALES and VIELE participated.

I never met Mr. OTERO until the day of the murder. I first saw GONZALES on a Sunday preceding the murder. I was in company with VIELE on that day near the Bowery when we met him. VIELE there embraced him. Have known VIELE about 18 years. We were children together in Barcelona, Spain, but I had not seen him since until I met him in New-York three or four months prior to the murder. I first heard of OTERO having money from VIELE and GONZALES at the Hotel de Cuba, on the Sunday immediately preceding the murder. GONZALES, VIELE and I were in the room occupied by VIELE and myself. I was lying upon the bed, while VIELE and GONZALES were in conversation together. EDWARD FAU came in at the time but left immediately, and no conversation occurred while he was in the room. GONZALES at this time told VIELE that he came on from Havana in company with a gentleman who had plenty of money with which to buy some machinery and other things for a theatre at Cardennas; that he had made the acquaintance of the gentleman on the trip; that he was a great friend of this gentleman, and that he had told the gentleman that he, too, was coming to New-York to buy things for Havana, and that he had two letters of recommendation to houses here; that this gentleman was a Mr. OTERO, and that he had gone now to Philadelphia, and before his leaving he (GONZALES) had told him that during his absence he would go to the houses upon whom he had accommodation and draw the money. GONZALES further said to VIELE: "If you will give me some clothes Mr. OTERO will think when he returns that I have got the money and bought them." VIELE then gave him a pair of dark pants, a frock coat, one of my vests, a white shirt, and a black soft hat, and offered him a pair of gaiter shoes, which proved too small.

These were the same clothes found in Centre-street when GONZALES was arrested. GONZALES further told VIELE that if he would give him money to pay his board bill he would pay him out of OTERO's money, and asked him if he did not have it himself to borrow it for him. He said that he wanted to pay his board so that OTERO would not suspect he had no money, and would keep up the same friendship. GONZALES also said that if he had seen him (VIELE) prior to Mr. OTERO's leaving for Philadelphia, perhaps they could have had his money already; but, that if he had taken it himself he would not have known where to go: VIELE replied, "I wish I had seen you before, as I have many a house in this City to go to." GONZALES then told VIELE not to leave the hotel more than was necessary, so that he might inform him when OTERO returned. I took no part in this conversation. During the foregoing conversation, GONZALES said that he would rob OTERO himself at the Barcelona Hotel, and with the money and OTERO's watch, go to the Cuba Hotel; and that OTERO had from $6,000 to $7,000 in money, and, also, some drafts; GONZALES, then left. After he had gone VIELE said to me: "It would be a very good thing if GONZALES robs OTERO; because he would bring it here, and we will be able to make some good use of it, and we will not be in any way connected with the robbery." I told him I would have nothing to do with the robbery, but I would do anything toward getting the money or drafts changed. Nothing more was then said.

On the following day (Monday) GONZALES, VIELE and I met in Broadway, and it was then determined that no plan could be formed for robbing OTERO until he returned from Philadelphia. We met again when a conversation to the same effect took place. On the morning of the murder GONZALES came to our room very early. VIELE and I were just about dressing. Previous to his arrival, VIELE had told EDWARD FAU, who was in our room, to leave as he expected a visitor. GONZALES then told VIELE that OTERO had returned, and asked him what he was going to do. VIELE said: "Bring him here and we'll kill him." VIELE then asked me where the dagger was. I told him that when we moved up stairs I left it in the other room. He told me to go after it. I went down stairs and asked Mrs. FLORIS if she had seen it. She said she had seen something with a handle, but did not know what it was, and then gave it to me. I put it in my waistband and went out as far as Green-street, and then returned and went to my room. VIELE was there alone, and when I went in asked me whether I had seen GONZALES and his friend. I said "No." VIELE then left the room and I took my dagger and put it on the table under a newspaper. I then went out of the room and at the same time VIELE went in. I remained in the hallway, and in about five or six minutes I heard footsteps coming up stairs toward the room, I turned around and saw GONZALES and OTERO going into our room. I then went down stairs and stood at the front door.

In about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards VIELE, GONZALES and OTERO came and joined me. GONZALES and OTERO soon left the house, and then VIELE said to me, "You are a coward; you ought to be ashamed of yourself; only for you OTERO would have been murdered now; do you suppose we are going to give you a share when you stood down at the door?" I said: "I don't want anything; if you had robbed him I would have taken a share, but now I don't want to have anything to do with it, and there is the dagger up stairs; you can take it. VIELE and I then went to the French house, in Eighth-street, to see a servant girl whom VIELE knew there. Prior to this morning it had been arranged between GONZALES, VIELE and myself that GONZALES should introduce OTERO to VIELE and me as the gentlemen to whom his letters of accommodation had been directed. At the same time an arrangement was made to bring Mr. OTERO to the Cuba Hotel and kill him there. GONZALES was to have a razor, VIELE another razor, and I was to have the dagger. This arrangement was made prior to this morning, and I think the last time we had met. It was determined that we should kill him in the room, and conceal his body under the floor and nail the boards down again. We were then to secure passports and remain in the hotel until a steamer should sail. The reason I did not remain in the room at the time I took the dagger was because I became frightened and nervous. After I had gone down stairs I supposed GONZALES and VIELE would themselves kill him.

After leaving the French house, VIELE and I returned to our hotel, where I left him. In company with EDWARD FAU I then went down to the docks to look for a situation on some vessel. I wanted to ship and get out of this affair, and if I had obtained a situation on that day I should have left the City. I did not know that OTERO was to be killed after this, but I suspected it. From the docks I went to see Mr. MORA, in the lower part of Broadway, and received from him $15. At about 5 to 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon I returned with EDWARD FAU to the Cuba Hotel; VIELE was standing at the front door, but I had no conversation with him further than that he asked me "why I did not take my pants out of my boots." I went to my room and changed my boots. After this I went down stairs, and, in company with VIELE, went to supper. While at supper VIELE said: "I have to go to the Barcelona Hotel, to see if I can find GONZALES. Come with me." I went to the Barcelona, but did not enter. We saw GONZALES in the smoking-room, and VIELE beckoned him to come out. He came out and passed me without speaking, and crossed the street to where VIELE was standing. They remained in conversation some eight or nine minutes, when GONZALES returned to the Barcelona and VIELE called me to return to the Cuba Hotel.

On our way back VIELE told me that GONZALES and OTERO were coming around to our house, and when we reached the hotel he told me to go up stairs and get the dagger and a razor and bring them down. I brought down the dagger and one razor. On the day preceding I saw VIELE give a white-handled razor to GONZALES. The reason he gave it to GONZALES, was because GONZALES told him that he had been alone with OTERO on one of the docks where nobody was around, and while OTERO was eating an apple, and that if he had a weapon he could have killed him. When I brought the razor and dagger down stairs I retained them in my pocket. I did not at first suspect why VIELE had sent me to get the razor and dagger, but before we reached the ferry I did; I suspected it then because OTERO was with us in the car, and I remembered what had occurred in the morning. No conversation had been held in my presence about killing OTERO that night, before we started from the hotel. When I came down stairs with the razor and dagger, OTERO, GONZALES, VIELE and EDWARD FAU were in the hall-way. Before I came down EDWARD FAU came up and said to me, "VIELE said for you to bring down, what you know."

GONZALES, VIELE, OTERO and I then left the hotel. VIELE stopped the first car, and he and I entered it, but it being full, we got out and all walked up as far Broadway, where we took the next car. Some time previous to this I heard VIELE suggest to GONZALES that he should say to OTERO that I was a part owner in a liquor distillery in Brooklyn, and that he (VIELE) was owner of another. In the car GONZALES sat at one end, VIELE and OTERO in the centre, and I at the other end. VIELE and OTERO conversed together. We were all sober. The car was full. We all rode to the ferry and crossed the ferry. While on the ferry-boat, I gave the dagger to GONZALES: I gave it to him because I suspected they were going to kill OTERO, and I was afraid, and I thought in this way I would have nothing to do with it. The razor I kept myself. I gave the dagger to GONZALES, because VIELE was talking. OTERO and I were sitting by GONZALES. I did not turn back, because they kept a close watch upon me.

After we had crossed the ferry VIELE invited us to take a drink, and we went to the house opposite the ferry-house on the corner and drank. VIELE was the first who left the house and called to the car, and either GONZALES or I left the house last. We left in a hurry, as the car had started. We all entered the car, and when we left it we walked two blocks and then turned, and after walking two blocks further reached the Park. We entered the Park by the end gate. The statement that we stopped at Mr. EVANS' house is untrue, as we stopped but once to drink, and that was at the ferry. I was ahead when we entered the Park, OTERO next, and then VIELE and GONZALES. The first thing I heard was an exclamation, "Ay," (Oh.) I turned around and saw GONZALES have hold of OTERO by the shoulder with one hand and with the other he was stabbing him with a dagger. When OTERO was falling, I went and took hold of him, and when I had hold of him I was cut on my hand by GONZALES with the dagger. When OTERO was down upon the ground, I made two cuts upon his body with the razor. The cuts I gave him were upon the breast or neck. The razor I used belonged to VIELE, and was the razor that was in the box. I took the razor from my pocket as soon as I heard the exclamation "Ay," and the case of it I threw upon the ground. I struck these blows because I thought if I took no part in the matter now, GONZALES would kill me. I don't know whether VIELE made any blows. I did not see him make a blow. When GONZALES had hold of OTERO, VIELE ran away. I don't know whether VIELE had a weapon or not with him that night, but GONZALES has since told me that VIELE informed him at the ferry-boat that he had a weapon with him. GONZALES rifled OTERO's body. Some one passed in the Park while VIELE was running away, and I was so much frightened I did not know what to do. I did not see the person passing, as it was very dark, but I heard the footsteps. A dog also passed at the time.

GONZALES and I then left the Park. The gloves, razor, dagger and everything were left there. We took a car, after we had walked some time, and rode about ten or fifteen minutes, and then walked to a ferry. It was not the same ferry we crossed in coming to Brooklyn. What occurred at the Centre-street house, in reference to our sleeping there and getting clothing next morning, was correctly detailed on the trial. On the morning after the murder I went to the Hotel de Cuba, and saw Mrs. FLORIS, the proprietress. She told me that she had orders from VIELE not to let me out until he came back, as I had robbed him of some money. I denied any knowledge of his money. I waited there for VIELE to return over an hour. When he came in he took me in a room in which there was a stove, and told me that what we had done on the previous night was known, and that he had told everybody that there was eight ounces in gold stolen from him, so that in case any gold was found on any person they would believe it belonged to him and not to OTERO. He said that he was not suspected, because he came directly home and had been to the Barcelona Hotel and several places asking for me and GONZALES, and that if they arrested him they could bring no proof against him. He asked me where GONZALES and I were stopping. I asked him if he knew the house in Centre-street. He said "yes." I told him we were stopping there. VIELE then said, pointing to the policeman at the door, "You see that policeman? he wanted to arrest you." I said, "I don't care if they arrest me or not." VIELE then told me to wait for him at a house in Lispenard-street. I refused and told him I would wait for him in Centre-street. He told me he would go out with EDWARD FAU and send him to look for me, and that he (VIELE) would then go around to Centre-street.

A few minutes after I reached the house in Centre-street VIELE came up to our room. He immediately asked GONZALES where the money was he got from OTERO. GONZALES told him he had it all in his pocket, and from his vest-pocket he took out nineteen or twenty gold-pieces. VIELE asked him to give him the money. GONZALES refused, and said, "that is all the money I have got of this kind, and if I give you this I will have none." VIELE replied, "you had better give me that money, and I will have false passports made out and make EDWARD FAU come with me, and if he says anything we will swear he is an accomplice." GONZALES still refused to give the money. VIELE then said, "if you won't give me the money, give me the watch." GONZALES then took the watch and chain (gold) out of his pocket and gave it to VIELE and he put it in his gaiter.

After this conversation, VIELE and I went down to the dock, where I was arrested. VIELE saw me arrested. While in the Station-house in Brooklyn, after my arrest, VIELE came to see me. He told me to say the gloves were mine, and that GONZALES and a Frenchman committed the murder. He told me to say many things I do not now remember. I intended to have had VIELE arrested, but when he came up I did not feel malice. The statement I have made in regard to VIELE's cutting my hands is not true. Since I have been in jail, VIELE has told me to adhere to my statements as to the Frenchman, and he would see the Judge (District-Attorney) for me. I have never received any money by the killing of OTERO, or any other advantage except the clothes bought for me by GONZALES on the day after the murder. This is all I know in regard to the matter, and I solemnly declare that all I have stated is true, and that this, my confession, is made voluntarily and with a full appreciation of the fact that there is no further hope for me in this world.

FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR (PELLICIER.)

THE INDORSEMENT.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing confession was made by SALVADOR in our presence, through Mr. JOHN F. SAMSONY, interpreter, in the Raymond-street Jail this 9th day of October, 1866, and duly signed by him after having been read over to him.

(Signed)
JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Counsel for Salvador.
JOHN MCNAMEE, Sheriff Kings County.
S. D. MORRIS, District-Attorney.
JAMES TROY, Assistant District-Attorney.
JOHN F. SAMSONY, Interpreter.

ADDITIONAL CONFESSION.

I, FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR, on this last night of my life, for the purpose of entirely relieving my mind and that I may better meet my God, desire to say, in the presence of these gentlemen, that the only thing I have kept back in my confession made to my counsel on the 9th instant, is, that I did not mention then that I did know from a conversation had between GONZALES and VIELE on the day of the murder that it was the intention to kill Mr. OTERO on that night, in Brooklyn. And I do further say that the omission to mention it was not intentional, but because it so escaped my mind at the time.

(Signed) FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR.
In presence of the witnesses named above.

From this it would seem that PELLICIER has been all along what his face indicated, a sneaking, mindless, shrinking coward, and it would be a sad commentary on our prison discipline and the ante proceedings of our Courts if the rambling conversations of a half-witted man, whose intercourse with his friend was murderous, with his companion treacherous, with his counsel deceitful, could be permitted to have the least weight, or be considered worthy of the slightest confidence. For several days past great numbers of people have called to see them, and Sheriff MCNAMEE, whose conduct from the day of their arrest to that of their death, has been guided by considerations of kindness and humanity, granted them all the intercourse they desired within the rules. The last night was spent by GONZALES in reading, praying and sleeping. PELLICIER was restless; he craved checkers, drew pictures, talked a great deal, and slept but little.

They partook heartily of their last supper and of yesterday's breakfast, after which they saw their counsel, Messrs. MCCUE, DEWITT and TOWNSEND, taking an affectionate and grateful leave of them all. From that time until the hour of their death, they were left with the reverend priests, who ministered to them in secret, and we trust with efficacy.

THE CROWD.

The cold, drizzling rain which commenced falling on Thursday afternoon continued throughout the night, and Friday morning was cold, damp and disagreeable. Notwithstanding this unpleasant fact, hundreds of citizens at an early hour wended their way to Raymond-street jail, and for an hour or two the Myrtle-avenue cars were crowded with passengers whose curiosity led them to the scene. A large force of policemen was in attendance, under the command of Inspector FOLK, and while some guarded the outside of the jail others did duty within its walls. When the hour of 10 arrived—at which time the execution was announced to take place—there were between 200 and 300 people gathered on the corners adjacent, who crouched under umbrellas or shivered under the awnings and in convenient doorways, for an hour or more without hope or expectation of witnessing the execution. What possible motive could induce this assemblage of uninvited persons, it is impossible to conceive. There was no possibility of their gaining admission to the jail-yard, or of peering over the high blank walls surrounding it. Yet there they stood and shivered in their wet clothes, gazing at the stone walls, and conversing among themselves as to what was probably being done within. The windows of the tenement houses facing the jail were also crowded with curious persons, among whom were many women. Their opportunities for witnessing the solemnities occurring within the prison were no better than those enjoyed by the crowd on the street. Yet not one deserted his or her post until all was over. Then the street assemblages broke up, each person as he left the spot asking eager questions of those more unfortunate ones whose duties had caused them to witness the execution. Great anxiety was manifested by these outsiders to know "if they died game," and particularly whether PELLICIER walked to the scaffold or was carried. It seemed to have been anticipated that that unfortunate person would be too much overcome to meet his sad fate manfully, and the crowd seemed a little disappointed on learning that the horrors of the day were not added to by the forcible dragging of a weak, dejected man to the place of his execution.

THE PREPARATIONS.

Entering the prison, spectators were shown through a narrow hallway to the jail yard. This is quite a large space, enclosed by the jail on the front, and high walls on the sides and rear. A walk down through the centre of this space is protected on each side by a wooden railing, which served, with the assistance of the police, to keep the crowd away from the gallows. The gallows was erected on the south side of the yard, in such manner that the condemned men stood facing the west when placed beneath it. The scaffold which has been so long employed at the Tombs, and on which BERNARD FRIERY was so recently executed, was the one used on this occasion. It consists simply of two uprights and a cross-piece, fastened together in a most substantial manner. Over pulleys set in the cross-piece were run the fatal ropes, connecting behind a temporary board screen with heavy weights. These weights, were suspended a short distance from the ground, and so arranged that by simply cutting a small string they would fall to the ground, and, dragging up the rope carry the doomed men off their feet. These weights were equal to six hundred pounds. Beneath the gallows a few rough boards had been laid as a flooring. Quite a large space around the gallows was kept clear by the police to afford room for the sheriff, his assistants and surgeons, when the procession should arrive. The representatives of the press of New-York and Brooklyn were provided with seats on the railing nearest the gallows.

SPECIAL DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

All persons admitted to the yard were provided by Sheriff MCNAMEE with a card appointing him a special Deputy Sheriff for the occasion. There were about four hundred of these persons assembled within the yard, and considerable pushing was displayed in securing places from which to obtain a sight of the gallows. The back windows and even the roof of the jail building overlooking the yard, afforded eligible places for many more spectators. Among those present were WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, candidate for Congress, Sheriff KELLY, of this City, and many prominent physicians and other well-known citizens. Umbrellas were in great demand, but the supply was not equal to the emergency, and many of those present were wet through.

THE HANGMAN.

Not only did Sheriff MCNAMEE succeed in securing the Tombs gallows, but he also obtained the services of the Tombs hangman. This person, Mr. GEORGE ISAACS, is a stoutly built, florid faced man, whose experience in his horrible business is not equaled by that of any other man in the country. He has acquired a dexterity in the matter of "working off" criminals which makes his services desirable on such occasions. Yesterday morning Mr. ISAACS employed the hour of waiting in testing the ropes, arranging the weights to which they were attached, and making himself generally conspicuous. While his appearance and known calling excited the disgust of those who saw him, yet the professional skill he displayed in making the necessary arrangements satisfied all that the execution was to be accomplished as skillfully as possible.

THE DOOMED MEN.

At 10:20 o'clock the spectators were requested to lower their umbrellas, and immediately after the Sheriff's procession descended the steps leading from the jail to the yard. The prisoners walked together in conversation with Fathers DURANQUET and DELUYONES, of St. Francis Xavier's Church, and were surrounded by the Sheriff's officers. The procession marched slowly into the vacant space surrounding the scaffold, and GONZALES and PELLICIER took their places beneath the suspended ropes. The men were both looking well, rather pale, and were somewhat nervous, but both stepped boldly to their positions. They were dressed in black pantaloons and light alpaca coats. Around their necks were adjusted the cords which were so soon to terminate their lives, the ends of the ropes being concealed in the breasts of their coats. The arms of each were tightly pinioned at the elbows, the cords passing behind their backs, but each held in his hand a small black crucifix. GONZALES, with his head erect, scanned the crowd of spectators boldly with his restless eyes, but the less courageous PELLICIER hung his head and gazed steadfastly upon the ground. The two unfortunates then kneeled down upon the rough boards between the two priests, the Sheriff and his assistants kneeling in front of them, and the spectators removing their hats. The attendant clergymen then recited in Spanish the last offices for the dead, GONZALES making the responses in a clearly audible tone of voice, but PELLICIER responded with less distinctness. The former kept his head erect, turning his eyes upward, but occasionally casting fitful glances at the crowd, while the latter bent his eyes to the ground and looked neither to the right nor left. At the conclusion of the religious services the men devoutly kissed the crucifix, then rose to their feet without assistance. They then shook hands with and kissed the two clergymen, Sheriff KELLY, and two Spanish gentlemen who were present. Afterward Mr. ISAACS stepped forward and adjusted the noose about the necks of each, attaching them to the cords above. No sign of weakness was visible in either, but they stood firmly on their feet, murmuring their prayers. As the black cap was drawn over their eyes, each convulsively kissed again the crucifix he held, and GONZALES exclaimed in Spanish, "God receive my soul." Even as they stood thus with the ropes about their necks and the black caps drawn tightly over their features, the words of earnest prayer could be heard issuing from the lips of each.

THE DEATH.

All was now in readiness. The last religious sacrament was performed, and the final prayers were being said when the fatal signal was given by Mr. ISAACS. The heavy, concealed weight fell suddenly to the ground, and the two unfortunate men were swung into the air. They were raised about three feet from the ground where their convulsed frames remained quivering and trembling until life was extinct. The frames of both were shaken by their strangulation, and for the space of five minutes there was a quivering of their extremities and a heaving of their chests. In seven minutes pulsation had ceased, and at 10:35 both were pronounced dead. At 10:41 the bodies were lowered and placed in the coffins prepared for their reception. While the bodies were still hanging the rain began to descend with greater violence, and many of the spectators left the scene, while those who remained again resorted to their umbrellas.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The bodies were then turned over to Coroner LYNCH, who had previously empanneled the following jury: Wm. B. Jones, M. D., James McCloskey, Wm. G. Brett, Wm. Geo. Hart, John Montgomery, G. E. Archer, Wm. Taylor, Samuel Myers, Benj. P. Middleton, Joshua R. Simmons, John Carman and Thomas Green. On testimony of Dr. AYRES, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by asphyxia, superinduced by hanging, in accordance with law.

The Sheriff's jury also went through a similar *pro forma* exoneration of the officer upon whom the execution devolved.

The bodies were placed in a hearse and buried in the cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, the same one which held the remains of their victim—OTERO.

The Charge Against the Street Commissioner.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, Oct. 12, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow us space to say a few words in reply to the article in your journal of to-day on "City Corruptions?" In speaking of the charges against Street Commissioner CHARLES G. CORNELL, you allude to the fact of their having been preferred "on the eve of an important election." Permit us to say that these charges would have been presented to the Governor several months ago had not so many obstacles been thrown in our way by different City officials in our collection of facts. Seventeen charges only have been preferred, but we are now prepared to largely supplement them. We have no affiliations with any political party and intend to have none. Many of the most prominent Democrats in the City, including two Ex-Mayors, and many prominent Republicans are members of this Association.

Should it become necessary, we will be as ready to protect our great public interests by preferring charges against the State Commissions as against the Departments of our City Government. We aim to secure good government and overthrow corruption by enforcing the laws and compelling officials to do their duty or to suffer the penalty the law prescribes for neglect thereof. It is time our officials understood that all waste and misapplication of the public money must cease. Very respectfully,

RICHARD M. HENRY,
Att'y Cit. Ass'n and Sec. Hon. Coun.

Note from Commissioner Cornell.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the newspapers an elaborate document, full of special pleading, containing specifications of charges of official misconduct against me and the department of which I am the head, signed by a Mr. JOSEPH F. DALY, as attorney, with a merely technical verification, in the form of a legal proceeding, by a Mr. HOLMES.

I have not received any communication from the Executive in regard to these charges, and consequently am not yet in a position to reply to them in an official manner. Nevertheless, I owe it to myself, as well as to the responsible office I hold, to notice them so far as to assure the public that I am prepared when called upon to entirely refute every allegation or charge which has thus been made, or any other which malice can invent or suggest.

The penalty of holding office in this city is to be assailed by self-constituted censors, and doubtless the best service that can be performed for an official is to give him an opportunity to show that he has faithfully and honestly executed the trust committed to his charge. This I have the satisfaction of being prepared to do in this instance, as well as in any other that may be presented.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE.—A French gentleman named CHARLES T. BUNEL, 35 years of age, a boarder at No. 26 North First-street, E. D., made deliberate preparations to commit suicide on Thursday night, but was happily prevented by the shrewdness of a young boy in his boarding-house and the prompt action of Sergeant JOHN HUNT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. About 10 o'clock BUNEL called the boy to his room and gave him two letters to take to the Post-office, and some remarks which he dropped in regard to them led the little fellow to believe that he contemplated suicide, and that the letters related to his intentions. He, therefore, informed his mother of what he suspected, and by her advice Sergeant HUNT was consulted, who immediately caused the desperate man's arrest. On opening the letters the boy's suspicions were fully confirmed. Mr. BUNEL wrote a deliberate and sad farewell to his friends, saying that he was about to die. On being taken to the station-house a bottle of prussic acid was found on his person. He was locked up for the night and handcuffed for prudential reasons. Yesterday his friends induced Justice DAILY to discharge him from custody, they promising to watch and take care of him.

A FAST SERVANT GIRL.—One of the fast servant girls who go from house to house engaging to do work, and then leaving with more than she brought, was arrested yesterday. She goes by several names—among them Mary Harrold, Sarah Jones, Sarah Harris, Mary O'Hara, Sarah Anderson, &c. She had been employed by Mrs. CORNELIA ANDERSON, No. 1,204 Fulton-avenue, where she staid a little while, and then left with a gold watch and chain, with other jewelry, valued at $250. She went to live with Mrs. HITCHCOCK, of No. 141 Montague-street, as chambermaid, and in an hour after she arrived, left to get her trunk, but took with her two gold watches, chains, &c., worth about $330. Other and similar operations on her part are reported. She was arrested in Paterson, N. J., and all the property recovered. The accused will be examined before Justice CORNWELL to-day.

CRUELTY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—JACOB LOTH was, on Wednesday last, fined $22, by Justice DALEY, for shooting a goat belonging to one THOMAS MULHERN, of which wound the animal lingered a couple of days before dying. The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in person, pressed the conviction in accordance with the testimony. It is as well that persons who maltreat dumb animals should at once realize the fact that punishment is sure for these offences.

A BAGGAGE WAGON ROBBED.—One of ANDERSON's Williamsburgh, Brooklyn and New-York Baggage Express wagons was robbed of two valuable trunks about 9 o'clock last evening, at the foot of South Seventh-st., E. D. About two hours afterward the trunks were found stowed away on the dock of HAVEMEYER & ELAN by Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

HORSE STEALING.—On the 8th inst., a valuable horse was stolen from Mr. JOB SUTTON, of Waterbury-street, E. D., and was yesterday afternoon found in possession of a man named MICHAEL KEARNEY, at Maspeth, L. I., by Officer HENDRICKSON, of the Forty-sixth Precinct. KEARNEY was arrested and locked up on a charge of grand larceny.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—CHARLES KELLY, who was some time since committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of killing JOSEPH RODGERS, a negro, in Battle-row, Williamsburgh, has been released on $2,000 bail, and is now, therefore, at large.

THE PLACES FOR REGISTRY.—The City Supervisors have fixed the places in all the City Districts where the polls for registry will be held.

NEW-JERSEY.

COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Yesterday morning Justice WARREN, of Jersey City, issued a process for the arrest and incarceration for three days in the County Jail of a man named MARTIN MAHAN, for contempt of Court. MAHAN, who is a cattle speculator, and an odd specimen of humanity, had a trial before Justice WARREN on Thursday. While a German, the wife of the defendant, was making a statement, MAHAN constantly interrupted her, using insulting and abusive language, and paying no attention when ordered to desist. Finally, the Justice threatened to commit him for contempt, when MAHAN challenged him to do it; but when the Justice commenced searching for a blank commitment, he decamped in great haste. MAHAN is probably now reflecting upon the folly of his course in a cell at the County Jail.

DOINGS OF A DRUNKEN WOMAN.—A woman very much intoxicated, named SUSAN KELLY, was arrested yesterday by Officer BALDWIN, at Jersey City Ferry, for drunkenness and abusing passengers in the ladies' room. She had taken the shoes from her boy's feet, a lad 12 years of age, for the purpose of procuring more liquor. The lad stated that they left Pottsville, Penn., yesterday morning, where his mother had surreptitiously taken him against his will from the gentleman to whom he was bound. Subsequently the gentleman with whom the boy resides appeared at the Police-station, and taking the lad returned home with him, and the woman was committed to the City Prison.

PETTY DEPREDATIONS.—For some time past, persons, principally in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, have taken wood from the large quantities stored near the depot in Hoboken, and in the aggregate the loss has been quite heavy. The wood is usually taken in the evening, when the men are going home from work, and the Company having determined to put a stop to this practice, a watch was instituted on Thursday evening, when SINAN COLLINS, of Jersey City, was caught in the act. Justices POPE and AVERY yesterday sent COLLINS to the County Jail.

BURGLARY.—The residence of PHILIP W. MCKENZIA, No. 142 Grand-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered through the basement window early yesterday morning, and wearing apparel worth $75 was taken away.

LECTURE IN RAHWAY.—Mr. BURDETT will deliver a lecture at Rahway on Wednesday evening next, on his system of "Industrial Education."

ORTHOPAEDIC DISPENSARY.—An Orthopaedic Dispensary has been opened at No. 1,299 Broadway, where the deformed children of the poor can obtain such mechanical and surgical treatment as is specially adapted to their needs. The Institution was organized at the suggestion of Dr. CHAS. F. TAYLOR, M. D., who, with Dr. WM. K. VERMILYE, is the Resident Surgeon. No salaries are paid to any of the officers connected with the Institution, and every dollar contributed for its support is expended for the benefit of those who, it is hoped, may be saved from growing up deformed and wretched themselves and a burden upon society. To insure proper care of instruments, patients are required to pay the actual cost of apparatus. Subscriptions are earnestly solicited for this Institution, which will afford relief to a class of sufferers hitherto almost wholly uncared for. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., at No. 1,299 Broadway. The Dispensary is open daily from 2 to 3 P. M.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge Busteed, Alabama; Gen. H. H. Price, Virginia; Hon. Hugh J. Hastings, Albany; D. C. Mudge, St. Louis, and Gen. E. M. Lee, Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Gen. G. Hoge, New-Orleans; Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, Albany; Hon. Wm. Williams, Buffalo, and E. E. Hazard, Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany, and P. Monteath, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. H. F. Clarke, United States Army, is at the Irving House.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in price of English Royal Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, also Ingrain Carpets, at 87½c., $1, $1 25 per yard; Oil-Cloths, 18 feet wide, also 4-4 Oil-Cloths, at 62c. per yard; English Druggets, four yards wide; French Window Shades, Piano and Tables Covers, Rugs, Mats, Church and Office Carpets, at low prices. N. B.—Mr. Anderson does not sell American Brussels. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT FOR THE SEASON.—Of course you have discarded your Summer hat and want a suitable "tile" for the season. Drop into KNOX'S, then, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and get one of his new style. It is a beautiful fabric, a neat shape and very becoming. Call and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Cella, from London*—Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. and Miss Starling, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fares, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Tournay, F. Jawatschock, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Dr. S. Schudrowitz, D. Tenier, Mrs F. Chardier, Emile Truenetz, Ernst Gretche, and others in 2d cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 09 | Sun sets..... 5 23 | Moon sets.... 8 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 40 | Gov. Island.11 29 | Hell Gate...12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Vineland, Hampton, Newcastle, Del., J. W. McKee; Palmyra, (Br.,) Brown, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Teutonia, (Ham.,) Haach, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Chas. Luling, Von Kugh, San Francisco, C. Comstock; Gorrilla, (Br.,) Jolly, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; Jere Thompson, Kennedy, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Lord Brougham, (Ham.,) Jurgensen, Antwerp, Sieman & Edye.

Barks San Narcisso, (Span.,) Girresta, Seville, Rivera, Cardoza & Co.; Queen of the South, (Br.,) Wilkins, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig S. B. Crosby, Crosby, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Austria, Woodland, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Americus, Moss, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie; H. W. Godfrey, Stover, Jacksonville, Goldthwaite & Overton; Romp, Mitchell, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Hat, Brewster, Goodall, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Napoleon, Nichols, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. Newell, Gould, Jacksonville, J. Moore & Co.; G. T. Geery, Conklin, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Santa Maria, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Sept. 15, and Havre 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. 7th inst., no lat., &c., saw steamship Java, bound E.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Bark Lord Clarendon, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Lavender, Malaga Aug. 17, and Gibraltar 27th, with fruit, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. Has had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage. Sept. 15, lat. 42 30, lon. 53, passed a bale of cotton adrift; could see no mark.

Bark Glenwood, (of Nassau,) Bentegeat, Buenos Ayres Aug. 28, with hides, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) McLeod, Glace Bay 7 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Mystery, (Br.,) Goldsworthy, Harbor Frace 17 ds., with seal oil to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. E. Richardson, Thompson, Machias 3 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Zamwa, Johnson, Shulee 4 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. C. & L. Brooks, Brooks, Fall River.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Dead, Norwich.

Schr. Maria, Parker, Westerly.

Schr. G. T. Hubbel, Soper, Providence.

Schr. E. Haight, Avery, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Arr. ship Canada, Shields; bark C. S. Rogers, Langan.

Also arr. bark Geo T. Kemp, Port Elizabeth.

Miscellaneous.

The Span. brig Rosina, Videl, from Matanzas for St. Johns, N. F., put into Charleston 8th inst. for repairs, having on the 2d and 3d inst., in lat. 31, lon. 70, experienced a severe gale from N. E., with a very heavy sea, during which lost mainmast, foretopgallantmast, jibboom, and caused the vessel to leak.

A collision occurred between the Bombay and Bengal steamers Nada and Bhina on the night of Sept. 11, 200 miles from Suez, when the Bhina foundered; the master, nearly all the crew and the Bombay cargo for Liverpool, consisting of 1,800 bales of cotton, were lost. The Nada was much damaged.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was dismasted night of the 1st inst. in lat. 24 53, lon. 78 37, and put into Key West 5th inst., where she would repair damages.

Schr. Mary McKee, (new,) from Philadelphia for Mobile, before reported towed into Fortress Monroe in distress, has been taken to Norfolk for repairs.

Steamer Cuba, from New-Orleans via Havana 6th and Key West 7th inst., at Baltimore P. M. 11th inst., had heavy N. E. winds the entire passage.

Two schooners, names unknown, put into Key West prior to the 7th inst. in distress.

Ship Shooting Star, from Liverpool for Eastport, before reported, was abandoned Sept. 6.

Spoken, &c.

Dasher—schr., of Frankfort, for New-York, with both masts gone and under jurymasts, Oct. 9, lat. 41 30, lon. 67.

Ernest Carl—Fr. bark, from Rochelle for St. Peter's, with fore and maintopmasts gone, Sept. 15, lat. 42 30, lon. 33.

Osberg—bark, bound W., was seen Oct. 4, off Scatari.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Aug. 28, U. S. steamer Shamokin; barks Damon, Crowell, dischg.; Isabella, Oliver, for Boston Sept. 5; Evelyn, Jenkins, dischg.; Sissiboo, Lowry, for New-York Sept. 10; Bessie Harris, Woodworth, for Montevideo to load for England; brigs Morning Light, King, wtg.; Angostina, Butler, for New-York, ldg.

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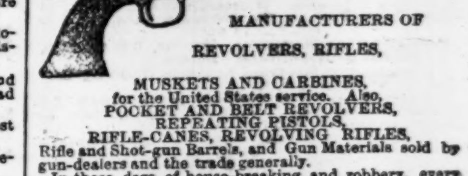

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